

# *The* **DEAF** *American*

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

**ARIZONA  
DRIVER SURVEY**



**SUNSHINE CIRCLE  
OF LOS ANGELES**



**LAPEER  
STATE HOME**



**INTERNATIONAL  
GAMES STORY**



California Interpreter . . . See Page 11

**50c Per Copy**

**SEPTEMBER, 1965**

# The Editor's Page

## George Dewey Coats

George Dewey Coats, second vice president of the National Association of the Deaf, passed away on Sept. 4 at Fulton, Mo. He had been in failing health for some time. Funeral services were held at Fulton on Sept. 6 and burial was in Arkansas. He is survived by his widow, Mildred, and a son by a previous marriage.

A product of the Arkansas School for the Deaf and Gallaudet College, Mr. Coats had held the position of vocational principal at the Missouri School for 16 years and was widely respected for his activities within the field.

Dewey, as his acquaintances called him, was long a staunch NAD supporter. He was elected third vice president of the NAD at the Cincinnati Convention in 1955. At the St. Louis Convention, in 1957, he was named second vice president, an office to which he was re-elected for four-year terms at the Dallas Convention in 1960 and at the Washington Convention in 1964. In 1956, he was chairman of the Reorganization Committee which met at Fulton to draw up a new NAD constitution and bylaws, under which the NAD was reorganized. He was subsequently chairman of the Law Committee and was also in charge of membership promotion from 1957 to 1964. He was the founder and driving force behind the Order of the Georges, being acclaimed the noblest George of them all.

## ABC-TV News Captioning News Bulletins

ABC-TV News of the ABC Television Network has initiated a new presentation of news bulletins for the benefit of the deaf and the hard of hearing. In the past, when normal TV programming has been interrupted to announce a major news event, viewers at home have seen a card announcing "News Bulletin" while the details were given orally. ABC-TV News is now displaying headline digests of the news event on specially designed cards so that the deaf

and those with severe hearing losses can receive the important message visually.

Only a few seconds are likely to be lost in getting on the air by stopping to make up these special cards. The new procedure also helps viewers entering the room in the middle of a bulletin—and reinforces the impact of the bulletin on the entire viewing audience.

We hope that the NBC and CBS networks will follow suit in handling their news bulletins. Deaf viewers have noticed greater efforts in captioning, especially during the recent Gemini 5 mission.

## Role of Branches in State Associations

Many of the Cooperating Member associations which make up the National Association of the Deaf have local branches which function very effectively. Outstanding examples are the California Association of the Deaf, the Ohio Association of the Deaf and the Empire State Association of the Deaf. Perhaps it is an injustice not to mention other Cooperating Member associations, but the three named are those which occur to us at the moment.

Local branches assure local representation in all phases of state association activities. The Empire State Association even has local representatives on its executive board.

Local branches assure widespread publicity for state association's activities and needs. In turn local needs are more readily made known to the state association.

Local branches make it easier to arrange for state conventions—well in advance. Fund-raising ventures are more apt to be successful when local branches take part.

Speaking of local branches, the Ohio Association of the Deaf is now engaged in a campaign to get subscriptions to THE DEAF AMERICAN to earn a very liberal commission. Treasurer L. T. Irvin, Sr., 1198 Pondview Ave., Akron, Ohio 44305, reports considerable progress and is confident that the OAD will get the 100 subscriptions required within a six-month period to qualify for an extra commission—\$1.00 per subscription.

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SEPTEMBER, 1965



# Problems Compiled From A Questionnaire Of Deaf Automobile Drivers In Arizona

By CASPER B. JACOBSON

The problem of obtaining adequate automobile insurance at reasonable rates has long plagued the deaf automobile drivers throughout the United States. In order to see what the insurance companies are charging and to get some insight into the driving record of the deaf driver in Arizona, the Arizona Association of the Deaf appointed a committee to investigate. Casper B. Jacobson of Phoenix and G. Dewey Hughes of Tucson were selected to head this Survey Committee. The committee has since mailed out questionnaires to all known deaf drivers in the state.

A facsimile is duplicated herewith:

## A QUESTIONNAIRE OF DEAF AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS OF ARIZONA to be compiled by ARIZONA ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

Instructions—If husband and wife both drive, each to fill in a separate questionnaire, one for the husband and one for the wife.  
ONE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH PERSON.

Do you own the car you drive?----- Are you a male or female?-----

Was the car new or used when you bought it?----- Is it paid for?-----

Total number of years of driving you have had-----

Total number of years of driving in Arizona-----

Do you have insurance on your car?----- Regular or Assigned Risk-----

What is the name of your insurance company?-----

Name of agent who obtained insurance for you?-----

In what city is your agent?-----

Have you been refused insurance?-----

Name of insurance company that refused your insurance-----

How much are you paying for insurance coverage now?-----

State "yes" or "no" to the following coverages that you have now: Liability-----

Property damage----- Collision-----

Comprehensive----- Medical----- Uninsured motorists----- What others?-----

What is your occupation?-----

Your age-----

Have you had any court summons for traffic violations during the past three years?-----

If so, how many times?-----

Was your driver's license suspended for any reason?----- (Yes or No) For how long?-----

Why?-----

While it wasn't too surprising, the survey revealed that 32 deaf drivers of the 66 who filled in the questionnaire were rejected or refused insurance by 16 different companies. One company refused coverage for 21 deaf drivers, 2 of them received double rejections, another deaf man got "no" from 3 different insurance men. One 30-year-old housewife with one court summons was turned down by 4 different companies. A 38-year-old Tucson man was turned down by "Too many of them." He carries no insurance now. He has driven for 21 years and has had no court summons for any traffic violations.

We did not attempt to ask "why" or the reasons for being turned down because the answers may not be reliable. All insurance companies have what they call underwriting policies. Each of them keeps a careful record of those who apply for coverage. If the person applying is deaf, he will surely have that notation

attached for company file and information.

A cancellation by one insurance company works badly for the person who comes in this category. Other companies get to know of cancellations and consequently are reluctant to issue a policy, unless the policy is uprated. The writer had one such uprating of over \$100 above the regular insurance rate.

The names of seven drivers are listed under the assigned risk plan. We are not aware of the cost of this type coverage as compared to the regular coverage. We will relate the case of a deaf teacher in Arizona who was refused coverage by one company and had to take assigned risk with a company that charged \$128 for six months (\$256 per year). This is in contrast to another deaf driver in the same city on the assigned risk plan and paying only \$77 per year. The latter carried only liability and property damage while the former carried nearly everything including collision.

Of interest to the deaf driver, we have this letter from Thomas G. Aston, Jr., manager of Automobile Assigned Risk Plan. It was addressed to Mr. Clarence W. Lord, Chief Deputy Director, Insurance Department of Arizona:

July 7, 1965

Dear Mr. Lord:

Re: Your letter July 1st  
Persons with impaired hearing are eligible for insurance through the Arizona Automobile Assigned Risk Plan. To my knowledge, the Governing Committee has never declared an applicant ineligible on the basis of impaired hearing.

Yours very truly

/s/ Thos. G. Aston, Jr.

Manager

Mr. Aston's office is in San Francisco. The letter is commendable because it is clear that the Governing Committee understands the problem of drivers with impaired hearing, or deafness for that matter.

In our questionnaire, the cost of insurance now being paid by deaf drivers in Arizona is as follows (the cost is broken into \$25 sections):

| Those paying:        | Number of drivers |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| \$ 25 to \$ 50 ----- | 1                 |
| 50 to 75 -----       | 3                 |
| 75 to 100 -----      | 7                 |
| 100 to 125 -----     | 19                |
| 125 to 150 -----     | 5                 |
| 150 to 175 -----     | 7                 |
| 175 to 200 -----     | 6                 |
| 200 to 225 -----     | 2                 |
| 225 to 250 -----     | 3                 |
| 250 to 275 -----     | 4                 |
| 275 to 300 -----     | 2                 |
| 300 to 325 -----     | 1                 |
| Not stated -----     | 3                 |
| No insurance -----   | 3                 |
| Total -----          | 66                |

Worthy of comment is to note that in the question of court summons it showed that the number of those who were sum-

moned for court appearances was very low. While the question did not specify the nature of the traffic violation, it is apparent that all court summons have something to do with traffic offense of some nature.

The list is as follows:

|                            | No. of Drivers | No. of Summons |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Summoned one time -----    | 7              | 7              |
| Summoned two times -----   | 7              | 14             |
| Summoned three times ----- | 3              | 9              |
| Totals -----               | 17             | 30             |

In order to get an idea of how the deaf driver in this case compares with the average hearing driver, we quote a page from the Traffic Safety Magazine of the National Safety Council. It was written and tabulated by Judge Sherman G. Finesilver of Denver, Colorado. Judge Finesilver was in charge of the deaf drivers enrolled in the Denver Driver Improvement School. This improvement school had been in operation for two years before the department for the deaf was set up. The school had served 10,000 hearing drivers.

## RECORDS OF DEAF AND "AVERAGE" COLORADO DRIVERS COMPARED

|  | 100 Deaf Drivers | 100 Hearing Drivers Gp. A | 100 Hearing Drivers Gp. B |
|--|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Moving violations -----                              | 79               | 133                       | 192                       |
| Accidents without determining who was at fault ----- | 31               | 49                        | 62                        |
| Number of drivers having clear records -----         | 54               | 32                        | 25                        |
| Av. no. of driving years per driver -----            | 20               | 12                        | 15                        |
| Average age -----                                    | 40               | 33                        | 35                        |
| Aggregate driving years of group -----               | 1960             | 1311                      | 1574                      |

## Offenses

|   |   |    |    |
|---|---|----|----|
| Driving under influence -----   | 0 | 1  | 1  |
| Revocation or Suspension of Driver's License (It could not be determined whether suspensions were for excessive moving violation of state Safety Responsibility laws) --- | 9 | 13 | 24 |
| License Plate Violations -----  | 0 | 7  | 6  |
| License violations -----  | 0 | 6  | 9  |

## Total Comparison of Violations

|  |    |     |     |
|--|----|-----|-----|
| Moving Violations—   |    |     |     |
| Apportionment by Offenses -----  | 79 | 133 | 192 |
| Careless -----   | 8  | 14  | 26  |
| Reckless -----   | 0  | 1   | 3   |
| Drag Racing -----  | 0  | 1   | 1   |
| Signal Violations -----  | 3  | 13  | 18  |
| Stop Sign Violations -----   | 4  | 12  | 20  |
| Right of Way (also incl. Failure to Yield) when emerging from a driveway ----- | 11 | 7   | 11  |
| Speeding -----   | 21 | 49  | 61  |
| Improper Turns or Turning Movements -----                                      | 20 | 26  | 35  |
| Following too closely -----  | 4  | 3   | 5   |
| Other Moving Violations -----  | 8  | 7   | 12  |
| Total -----  | 79 | 133 | 192 |

We assume that the court summons had something to do with speeding or any other moving violation. In conformity to Judge Finesilver's findings, the deaf drivers of Arizona would just about sum up as follows as compared to the hearing driver:

|                                  | 66 Deaf Drivers in Arizona | 100 Hearing Drivers Group A | 100 Hearing Drivers Group B |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Apportionment by offense -----   | 30                         | 133                         | 192                         |
| On basis of 100 drivers --- (46) |                            |                             |                             |

In his report, Judge Finesilver further states:

"There has been widespread belief in the field of traffic safety that deaf drivers, as a class, are more careful drivers

than drivers with their hearing facilities; further, that deaf drivers enjoy better driving records.

"Current statistics have never been reported in substantiation of this position. The comparison between driving records of the deaf and hearing drivers has been difficult as a result of lack of driver license and record specializations in motor vehicle departments and by licensing officials."

There has been some misunderstanding of the first question in the questionnaire: Do you own the car you drive? All answered "Yes." Then under another question: Is the car paid for? Twenty-four answered, "No." This indicates that the "Yes" answer is incorrect because he

does not really own the car. It is his car to be sure. But when a car still has a lien on it, it is legally the property of the financing agency.

Of the new cars purchased, 68% have paid for their cars while 32% still have payments to make and 57% of the used cars are listed as paid for while 43% are still paying.

The aggregate years of driving of the 66 deaf drivers totals 1482 years or an average of 22.5 years each.

The questionnaire places the number of drivers from the Phoenix area at 36, Tucson area at 25 and other parts grouped together at 5. Forty-three were male drivers and 23 were female drivers.

## Seven Children From Cincinnati Family Enrolled At St. Rita School For The Deaf



SEVEN DEAF STUDENTS FROM ONE FAMILY—The Rev. Paul F. Klenke, principal of St. Rita School for the Deaf, Cincinnati, Ohio, shakes hands with Toby Petrie, a 1965 graduate on June 6. Also in the picture are Toby's six brothers and sisters who are also St. Rita's students. Behind Toby are Bill, a junior; Mary Kay, eighth grade; Rebecca, seventh grade; Melissa, fourth grade. In front are Paul (left), first grade; and Terry, pre-school division.



Mr. and Mrs. William Petrie, 5340 Orangelawn Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio, have 10 children and all but three are deaf.

Their "handicapped" seven (four boys and three girls) attend St. Rita School for the Deaf in Cincinnati, where the eldest, Toby, 18, was graduated in early June.

Six will follow him to the diploma at the 50-year-old institution, Ohio's only privately supported, Catholic church-related, residential deaf school.

According to Rev. Paul F. Klenke, principal at the School, "... seven members of one family is a record at St. Rita's." He noted that "only once before, when we had five from a Kentucky family, has such a condition existed here."

The Petrie family, said Father Klenke, "moved here from Michigan in the fall

Mrs. William Petrie with son Toby on graduation day at St. Rita School for the Deaf. Toby is the oldest of the seven deaf children in the Petrie family.

Daughter of Alexander Graham Bell

### Mrs. Elsie May Bell Grosvenor

The January 1965 DEAF AMERICAN reported the passing on Dec. 26, 1964, of Mrs. Elsie May Bell Grosvenor, aged 86, "granddaughter, daughter, wife and mother of presidents of the National Geographic Society and editors of the **National Geographic** magazine." She was granddaughter on her mother's side of Gardiner Greene Hubbard, founder and first president of the National Geographic Society, and on her father's side of Alexander Melville Bell, who "pioneered for the deaf by inventing visible speech, a phonetic system that provides a symbol for each sound-producing position of the vocal organs." She was a daughter of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, an offshoot of some device he was working on in behalf of the deaf and deafened, who succeeded Mr. Hubbard as president-editor, and Mabel Hubbard Bell, herself deaf. She was the wife of Dr. Gilbert Hovey Grosvenor, long-time president and editor of the National Geographic until his retirement in 1954; and she was the mother of Dr. Melville Bell Grosvenor, present president and editor. (Above lines in quotes are freely taken from the **National Geographic** magazine of July 1965.)

The July **National Geographic** carried a eulogy on the life and work of Mrs. Grosvenor (she herself having won a doctorate), by her husband, Dr. Gilbert Hovey Grosvenor, entitled "First Lady of the National Geographic," a fascinating, engrossing article of a very remarkable woman.

Because her life more than casually touched that of the deaf, I asked for and received permission from the **National Geographic** to take the following excerpts from the article and have them printed in THE DEAF AMERICAN.

The excerpts follow:

#### Lifelong Interest in Aiding the Deaf

... perhaps the deepest impression was made ... while Elsie was eight. An Army officer Arthur H. Keller brought his six-year-old daughter Helen from their home in Tusculumbia, Ala., in 1886 to see Mr. (Alexander G.) Bell. Little Helen's handicap was a fearfully cruel one—she had been deaf and blind since infancy. On a later visit, Mr. Bell, a leading authority on problems of the deaf, consulted with Helen's father, while Elsie and Marian (her sister), known to the family as Daisy, took Helen off to play. Half an hour later, the Bells were (Continued on next page)

of 1956 just so the children could enroll in this school."

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Petrie is deaf; they have two young sons and a teenage daughter with normal hearing as well.

Observing this phenomenon, Rev. Klenke noted its "relative uncommonness." He added: "The fact of selective deafness here is an hereditary pattern condition. It can be traced however distantly to a member of the family, on either side."



horrified to find the trio on the roof of the stable.

"Helen had a wonderful time," Elsie recalled, "but Daisy and I got the lecture of our lives."

This early meeting with Helen Keller was only partly responsible for my (the author's) wife's lifelong concern for deaf children. Her mother, Mabel Hubbard Bell, had lost her own hearing and part of her sense of balance from a childhood attack of scarlet fever. Throughout Mrs. Bell's life, Elsie instinctively took her mother's hand to steady her in the dark or on moving trains and carriages.

## Mrs. Lynn Creates Beauty With Her Ceramic Figures



**BLUE RIBBON WINNER**—Mrs. Samuel Lynn of Knoxville, Tenn., holds the pair of yellow birds which won the 1964 YWCA Dogwood Arts Ceramic Competition. Arrayed on the table in the foreground are several of her artistic creations. Mrs. Lynn has many other hobbies, including rugmaking, crocheting and growing flowers.

By **LINDA FELTS FIELDS**

Very carefully packed away are the ribbons, green, red, and especially, the cherished blue.

That blue represents the Best of Show Award which Mrs. Samuel Lynn won in

With the same cheerful courage characteristic of her daughters, Mrs. Bell made light of her affliction. A gifted lip-reader, who had learned to speak, she could always bring order at the dinner table when Elsie and Marian clamored for her attention.

"Children," she would say in a firm voice, "if you don't behave, I'll close my eyes and then I won't hear a thing!"

In later years, Elsie gave unstintingly of her time and resources to her father's Volta Bureau in Washington, D. C.—now the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf—and organizations devoted to similar work.

1964 for the YWCA's First Annual Dogwood Arts Ceramic Competition.

Mrs. Lynn, deaf since the age of 2, came to Knoxville when she was 15 to attend the Tennessee School for the Deaf. At the age of 20 she met and married Mr. Lynn, also a TSD student.

The Lynns made their home in Knoxville. In her younger years she had painted in oils — she still has many paintings which she did as a teenager in Memphis.

### Knows Her Subjects

"But, for 40 years, I didn't paint, I reared my children," says Mrs. Lynn, who can speak quite audibly and read lips well, especially well if you're discussing her favorite hobby.

After Mr. Lynn's death in 1954, however, the artist felt a void—they had shared so many days in a silent world. Friends introduced Mrs. Lynn to the Mud Hens—the ceramics group at the YWCA, and there she has spent many happy hours.

She started out by making her own greenware, but the artistic nature soon rebelled at "that hard work." Now she daintily decorates the pieces, the birds, dolls, fruit compotes, and accent pieces that grace the homes of her children and grandchildren.

### For the 'Grands'

Mrs. Lynn's daughters are Mrs. Mary Fields, who makes her home with her mother at 2240 Maplewood Drive; Mrs. Roger Howell of Highland Hills and Mrs. Carr Hart of Tyndall Air Force Base, Fla. There are also six grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren for whom grandmother makes special gifts.

At Christmastime many a Santa Claus, sleigh and reindeer has gone to delight a grandchild.

Mrs. Addie Croes of the YWCA was responsible for choosing the pair of yellow birds ("no name," says the artist, "just birds") which were to win the Best of Show Award. Mrs. Lynn was not especially pleased with what was to be the winning exhibition—but the blue ribbon has convinced her—the birds now have a cherished spot in the living room.

The birds share the spotlight, however, with a number of other ceramic items—there's a bookcase filled with dolls, dressed in dainty pastel colors, their costumes representing a past age. The lamp bases, ash trays and a fruit compote are also part of the items which have been painted and baked in the kiln in Mrs. Lynn's workshop.

### Roses Recur

Ceramics are not her only interest. In Mrs. Lynn's home are hooked rugs, crocheted bedspreads and afghans which she has made. (She also sews her own clothes). She used to grow African violets and has always had a special feeling for roses. The rose is her favorite flower. You will find it represented often in her works—and there it was on the base of the prize-winning exhibit in the YWCA competition.

Mrs. Lynn feels sorry for people who don't have a hobby. And she's constantly going on to something new and interesting.

Her next project? "China-painting," she says, and she's already beginning. She had partially sketched the flowers (roses, of course) on a dinner plate when we came to visit.—Knoxville (Tenn.) News-Sentinel.



# Stalling Along...

By STAHL BUTLER

Michigan Association for Better Hearing  
724 Abbott Road, East Lansing, Michigan

It was a beautiful wedding when Michael Adler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Adler married Miss Virginia Dohring in Detroit recently. Though the participants were all hearing people, the Rev. Norbert E. Borchardt spoke and signed the whole service. The best man and two of the ushers were the groom's fellow students from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mike Adler took his bride to Boston where she will be employed at the Harvard Medical Clinic, and where he will teach and take up graduate studies at MIT.

\* \* \*

In Grand Rapids, Bert Crandell, age 25, deaf, sat at a bar. One patron aimed a pistol at another patron and fired. The bullet missed its intended victim and hit Crandell in the back of the head, killing him instantly.

\* \* \*

Our industrial arts teacher, replacing Dick Hoke who went to Gallaudet College, is Andrew Hnatow. He has had some wonderful experience in Michigan industry through the years and we are very glad to have him. Andrew and I had a teacher-pupil relationship at Gallaudet College in the middle twenties, and for me it was a pleasant one.

\* \* \*

I heard two good examples of extreme lack of social adjustment. One man complained about his sister's boy friend. He said "that boy never talks to father, or mother or me. He never plays cards with me. He pays attention only to my sister!"

At another time he talked about a fight he had with his friend. When one of the teachers asked him who was responsible for the fight, he said, "My friend! He said something and I hit him. His fault!"

\* \* \*

Our three out-of-state trainees are James Cross from California, Alvin Bolin of Kentucky and Robert Taylor of Mississippi.

\* \* \*

We feel very fortunate that we now have three works of the famous deaf artist Cadwallader Washburn, who is now almost 100 years old. We have had "Sunset and Rocks" and "Rocky Coast" for some time. We have just received "American General," a strong character study for which the author is renowned. It was done directly on the copper plate, from the sitter, without a preliminary sketch. Any one who wants to see the work of Cadwallader Washburn is welcome at our offices.

While the great artist is still alive, there is an opportunity for social clubs and schools for the deaf to secure at

least one or two of his works — they may not be available long. The address is: Pondsides, Route 2, Livermore Falls, Maine.

\* \* \*

My friends sometimes are shocked at what I write; deaf readers know that I am writing about the very bottom of deaf society. With that introduction, I can now write what I had in mind.

One of our trainees communicated only by pantomime when he came into the program here. He is beginning to read and write, and he has begun to sign very well. With his background of good pantomime, he will be a good signer one of these days.

But he has not achieved that level yet and we have trouble making him understand us. It was necessary to make him understand clearly that leaving our premises without permission and going great distances across the state violated his parole with possible drastic consequences. So his probation officer arranged for the police to pick him up and he spent a long weekend in the county jail. He got the message!

\* \* \*

We have had a full-time lipreading teacher on our staff to attempt to meet the needs of hundreds of hard of hearing people. Now that we have a vacancy in that position, we are going to broaden the service a little and employ a teacher of the deaf who also can be of assistance to the mothers of preschool deaf children. We have had complaints that parents have taken their deaf children for the best counseling possible, and then a mother perhaps has taken her child to some isolated rural home to try to do something for her child without a bit of assistance. We hope to provide that assistance. MSD and the Michigan Department of Health are joint sponsors of this unique project.

## Conference of Church Workers To Hold 1966 Convention

The Conference of Church Workers Among the Deaf (CCWAD), governing body of the Episcopal Church, 1966 convention will be held at Asilomar, Pacific Grove, Calif., on the Carmel-Monterey peninsula. Dates are July 3-9.

Facilities already reserved at Asilomar will house 160 people. All interested persons are cordially invited to attend. For rates and reservations contact housing chairman Alvin Brother, 1820 Ash St., Palo Alto, Calif.

The convention is sponsored by Mission of the Holy Spirit, Berkeley, Calif. Rev. Roger Pickering, 2314 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, Calif. 94704, is vicar.

## Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

It was indeed a pleasure to note, in the July-August issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN, President Sanderson's correction of his remarks in the May issue concerning the source of funds for the Oral Deaf Adults Section (ODAS) of the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf (AGBAD). In order to keep the record straight, one more small correction should be made. The money is not being used "to set up an office and hire an executive secretary." The AGBAD already has an executive director as well as an office, the Volta Bureau. Rather ODAS funds defray a major portion of the salary of a "special assistant" who devotes most of his time to ODAS activities.

Some further comment upon Mr. Sanderson's remarks last May would seem to be appropriate. Mr. Sanderson apparently takes exception to the AGBAD position favoring "pure oral instruction for all deaf children who show any ability." We ask what is so terribly wrong about this. To go back a little further, Mr. Sanderson, in his Message of March, 1965, states that "Rapid technological changes in our industrial society may soon make it extremely difficult for the deaf people as we know them to find jobs they can do unless they have more education." It will continue to be extremely difficult for deaf people to find jobs unless they are able to interact with the world of the hearing through well developed skills in speaking and lipreading which can come only with good teaching and with constant use.

We in the ODAS will grant the validity of the argument which is often advanced to support programs of multiple communication—that some deaf children cannot be taught to speak well and to read the lips perfectly. But we do believe that this argument should not be a basis for such widespread use of the multiple systems that capable deaf children are denied their rightful opportunity to become adept at oral communication. The old adage "practice makes perfect" certainly applies here.

It is high time that leaders of the deaf, educators and parents talk more about what the deaf **can** do instead of crying about what they cannot do. It is true, is it not, that most leaders of the National Association of the Deaf are able to benefit by their abilities to communicate orally? Why not encourage oral communication skills in their membership, and in the generations of deaf children yet to come? Why not give them every opportunity to realize the potentials for economic and professional success among the hearing which is becoming more and more crucial in these changing times?

H. Latham Breunig, Chairman  
Oral Deaf Adults Section

3064 N. Delaware St.  
Indianapolis, Ind. 46205



# More Books of Interest to the Deaf

By OSCAR GUIRE

In addition to the books, which I have mentioned in **The Silent Worker** (July 1959, August 1961 and July-August 1963) there are five that are of interest to the deaf. They are as follows:

1. **The Privalov Fortune** by D. Mamin-Sibriak.
2. **Green Pavilions** by Helen E. Muse.
3. **Valley Forge** by James A. Sullivan.
4. **Gallaudet: Friend of the Deaf** by Etta DeGering.
5. **Make A Joyful Sound** by Helen E. Waite.

**The Privalov Fortune** is a novel published about 100 years ago. It is about the growth and decay of a family that owns a large iron-steel mill in Russia. The family's cook is a deaf-mute. She is a sister of the mistress. At three or four places she talks to the family in signs. She is a good woman and a neutral character.

I donated my copy of this book to the Edward Miner Gallaudet Memorial Library for addition to its collection of works that contain deaf characters. I gave a list of the places where the deaf cook uses signs.

**Green Pavilions** is a novel of the French and Indian War of 1754-1763 published in 1961. The author was then teaching in the Georgia School for the Deaf. She published her book in 1961.

The book tells about the life of settlers in the forest wilderness on the shores of the Strait of Detroit. Most of the settlers are French. British settlers are beginning to come in.

The hero of the novel is a young Virginian named Jere who migrates north to seek his fortune. He marries a French girl and becomes the richest man in the region. The plot includes strange, complicated love affairs, which are explained and rationalized at the end. Jere is an old man when the story ends.

The last 100 pages tell about the war between the British and French for the control of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River area. The Indians take the French side because they like the French better than the British, though they have no great love for the French. The book tells much about the Indian warriors but the French soldiers are hardly mentioned. The author puts the Indians in a bad light and ignores the fact that they are fighting for their homeland, which was stolen by European imperialists.

What the publisher of **Valley Forge** says on the dust jacket and the advertisement cards is misleading. The book is alleged to be "a definitive account of the personal trials of a winter encampment in the Pennsylvania country." As a matter of fact, it does not tell much about George Washington's soldiers.

However, this misstatement does not prevent the book from being worthwhile

to read. It is an interesting account of civilian life during the time of the American Revolution.

In the early parts of the book the chief character is a boy. He wants to join Washington's army. His farmer father refuses to allow it because two older sons have joined and the youngest one is needed to help raise food for the American army. The boy visits with the soldiers and helps them obtain food.

In the later parts of the book the chief character is a school teacher. His heart is for the colonists but he has to be careful because he is an appointee of the crown. He has a stormy time keeping his school going and helping Americans.

The book closes with the American army marching out of Valley Forge to take possession of Philadelphia which the British army is evacuating. After a long absence from the narration the boy reappears as a member of the American army.

The author graduated from Gallaudet College in 1917 and also taught at the American School for the Deaf in Hartford. She is now living in retirement in Arizona and is working on another historical novel. Its title will be **Minnesota**.

**Make a Joyful Sound** was published in 1961. It is about the romance of Alexander Graham Bell and his deaf wife. A condensed form of this book under the title **Listen My Heart** is the book section of the April 1963 issue of the **Reader's Digest** magazine. Bell was a teacher of the deaf in Boston. He married one of his pupils. His invention of the telephone was the result of his efforts to devise a device to help his wife to understand vocal speech better.

**Gallaudet: Friend of the Deaf** was published in 1964. It is about Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet's life. It is one of the most enjoyable books I have ever read. It is a biography but it reads like an absorbing novel. The author did a great deal of research and tried to make her book historically correct. At the end of her book there are five pages of references of various kinds on T. H. G.'s life and related topics. DeGering does not tell every fact known about T. H. G. For missing details one may read Edward Miner Gallaudet's **The Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet** and Boatner's **Voice of the Deaf, A Biography of Edward Gallaudet**. However, DeGering tells much that I did not find in these older books. Indeed, one should read all these three books.

E. M. G.'s book was published in 1888. It is not impossible to find a copy to read. The copy which I read belongs to the state library at Sacramento. San Bernardino Public Library borrowed it for me. If one is unable to find any book in his state, he can ask the Library of Congress for a list of out-of-state libraries which have a copy available for inter-

library loan. At one time San Bernardino County Free Library borrowed a book from Chicago Public Library for me.

It is interesting to find that the education of the deaf in France and the United States has its beginning roots in religion. Abbe de l'Epee and Rev. T. H. G. wanted to educate the deaf because they wanted to teach them the gospel and thus save their souls.

In their time it was widely believed that if one did not believe in Jesus Christ, he had absolutely no chance to enter heaven, regardless of the reason why he did not. At one time when Abbe de l'Epee visited a family that had two deaf girls, the mother cried, "Must they perish because of ignorance?"

At the same time there was an opposing theory. It was believed by some people that everything in life was a result of God's will. They assumed that the deaf were deaf because God willed them to be so and therefore they should remain in silence. T. H. G. encountered this argument in his campaign to raise funds for his school.

DeGering does not present a full picture of T. H. G.'s extreme religiousness. She says nothing about his attitude toward fiction. Like many people in his time he was opposed to reading of fiction. He refused to let his family read any fiction except Dickens' **David Copperfield**. When E. M. G. was a boy, he read **Arabian Nights** in secrecy. The book belonged to a boy friend whose family had no objection to fiction.

T. H. G. had four sons and four daughters. Only his eldest child (Thomas, Jr.) and his youngest son (Edward Miner) became actively interested in the deaf. Edward Miner was a hard nut to crack. For a long time he resisted the idea of dedicating his life to the deaf, but in spite of chronically poor health T. H. G. lived long enough to see E. M. G. mature and become a teacher of the deaf. When E. M. G. founded a college for the deaf, he only made his father's long-held dream come true. The dream and its materialization differed a little. T. H. G. was thinking of founding a high school first. E. M. G. bypassed this step and established an introductory (later called preparatory) class as a part of the college. T. H. G. did not seem to have any idea of what he could do with the aid of the Federal government. Neither did E. M. G. until Amos Kendall asked him to take charge of a quasi-government school for the deaf. In their time education was not commonly considered to be a proper function of the state.

DeGering does not tell about T. H. G. being a genius in pantomime. He could talk to his pupils without fingerspelling and signs and with only facial gestures and head movements. I refer my reader to E. M. G.'s book for details.



# Humor

## AMONG THE DEAF

By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

Dear Editor:

"Humor Among the Deaf," May issue, contained a story authored by one Oscar Guire, and, parenthetically, stated that it originated with me.

I take this means to emphatically deny that I have ever known or heard of this version of the numerous stories concerning Dr. Peet, much less having told it at a public gathering. As an undergraduate I was very fond of Dr. Peet, and as the story states, she was recognized as an authority on the language of signs. Doesn't it seem ludicrous for an authority to inquire of a mere student the meaning of a sign—ANY sign? Dr. Peet certainly knew the sign for "Cheerio" and any other sign for that word would have been a dead give-away. Dr. Peet was not that gullible!

I am greatly embarrassed by this story, not only because it alludes to me, but because it has been permitted to appear in print in our otherwise improving magazine.

I request that a retraction be made in the next issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN and that I receive a letter of apology from the party responsible for permitting the unauthorized use of my name in connection with an obviously fabricated story.

Sincerely,

/s/ Cal (F. A. Caligiuri)

\* \* \*

(Copy of letter to Mr. Caligiuri)

Dear Florian:

I have a letter from Lindholm, which quotes your letter to Editor Smith concerning my "Cheerio" story. I am sorry that the story upset you. I apologize to you for upsetting you.

I did not fabricate the story. I merely related it as I remembered how I learned it. I thought it was a good story that should amuse the readers of THE DEAF AMERICAN. I like to give credit where it is due.

I do not consider it to be objectionable. Apparently Lindholm and Smith do not. However, if, as a difference of opinion, you consider it to be objectionable, it is your privilege to deny having anything to do with it.

Miss Peet could have asked a student for the meaning of a sign. She could not have been familiar with all the vulgar signs, which were freely used by deaf males.

I am surprised at your assertion that she certainly knew the sign for "Cheerio." For one, I have never heard of a sign for such a word. Our language of signs does not have a sign for every word in the dictionary.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Oscar Guire

The conductor of this page apologizes to Florian A. Caligiuri for not checking with him the "Cheerio" story, and for not asking permission for use of his name thereto. Just that. In all sincerity.

\* \* \*

Three years ago Mr. and Mrs. Oreste Olivieri of Buenos Aires, Argentina, accompanied Rosella Gunderson, Berkeley, on a camping trip from Berkeley, Calif., to the NAD convention in Miami, Fla., and thence to Washington, D. C., New York, and Minnesota before flying back to Berkeley. One morning in Florida the caretaker of a trailer camp where we stayed a night, asked if all of us in the group were deaf. After being assured that we were indeed deaf, he started to laugh and told this story: At 2 a.m. the whole camp was awakened and proceeded to the scene of disturbance. And there was Argentina (Mrs. Olivieri) sound asleep, with her feet on the horn of the Rambler, blaring away. Before she could be disturbed, she turned over on her side and thus moved her feet and released the horn,—and all was quiet again.—This told by Rosella Gunderson.

(Kenneth Norton tells me a similar thing happened while Leo Jacobs and himself were in a national park camping site. It seems it was Leo this time with his feet on a horn—good thing Leo can't throw rocks at me 450 miles away.)

\* \* \*

### BARE TAILS!

In Yellowstone Park at Mammoth Hot Springs campgrounds, bears were plentiful, fearless and bold. We had our camp robber every night, no matter how ingenious we were to hide our food. But the payoff came on our last night. I had just finished cooking dinner and was waiting for my companion to return from the washroom when a huge grizzly casually sauntered over and started to sample the meal. I screamed and ran to the car and pressed on the horn with all my might and main. It didn't bother Mr. Grizzly at all, but I think everyone in the camp and all the park rangers responded and shooed my bear away, dried my tears (pre-tranquilizer days) and calmed me down. We broke camp and went to Old Faithful camp the next a.m. where they had the decency to feed the bears to keep them from petty thievery! —Gene Guire.

\* \* \*

And then again, there was the time in 1950, arriving at Mt. Rainier lodge and discovering snow clear down to the parking lot, I just had to have a hike. So I went to talk to a park ranger. The guided group had left for the day, so he suggested I rent some wool sox and cleat

shoes and go alone, following the well marked trail. I asked about bears and he said, "Oh, if you meet up with one, just ignore it and it will do the same to you, but don't carry any food." So . . . away. It was the MOST. Flowers coming up through the snow . . . superlative view . . . lovely day . . . and I don't know when I've enjoyed anything so much. Seeing as I was alone, I burst into song, stopped to rest, to feast on the view and catch my breath, and, lo and behold! there was a bear! I put on my best "indifferent attitude," remembered the "Preacher and the Bear" and started up in fine voice (?) and you should have seen that bear get out of there!—Gene Guire.

\* \* \*

The Anonymous One says we deaf people seldom make slips of the tongue—our fingers are well buttered. Almost in the same breath he chides David Watson for a "slip of the fingers" it seems for the drawing David made when he urged us "after death to pledge" our ears to science. (I wouldn't have printed this, but seeing David in Washington I told him, and he laughed and even told me to go ahead and print it, saying that many better men have made bloopers too.)

\* \* \*

Mastication is what the Italians do with their hands when they talk English.—The Pocket Book of Boners, Pocket Book, Inc.

\* \* \*

FFFFF sends this taken from "PEPPER . . . and Salt" in the **Wall Street Journal**:

### AUTO SUGGESTION

Seat belts are safe, without question: And here is one more sound suggestion To safeguard even more survivors: Belts on the mouth for backseat drivers!

—Avery Giles

FFFFF interposes: And for the hands of those flying fingers?

\* \* \*

G. Obbledygook (AO to you) sent me a piece from **Ladies' Home Journal**, entitled "Meet Charles the Great." For the deaf before the 1930s, Charles Chaplin was the greatest actor and mimic. We could enjoy his antics equally with the hearies in those days of the silent pictures.

\* \*

To conclude this column with an effort at poesy by the infamous alias—ridden AO:

Dear Tovvy:

You honor us—like Okie Ted!  
Were we as smart and as slick  
As who makes your face red,  
Has you chasing your tail  
And bouncing in bed,  
Why, we'd up and say so  
At the drop of a lid!  
But, being daft as a post  
And numb in the head,  
We've no choice but to decline  
The honor, instead!

—All Your Helpless and  
Convulsed Readers

P.S.: Search on! Search on and on!



# The Sunshine Circle of Los Angeles Celebrates

As noted briefly in THE DEAF AMERICAN months ago, the Sunshine Circle of the Deaf of Los Angeles celebrated its golden anniversary with a banquet in Roger Young Auditorium, Los Angeles, last October 10.

This Sunshine Circle, composed entirely of deaf ladies in the periphery of Los Angeles, exemplified the Golden Rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," Matt. vii: 12.

The founders, Mrs. Mary Peek, Miss Alice Chenworth, Miss Helen Young, Mrs. Louise Waddell, Mrs. Mae Cool and Mrs. Wormstaff, have all passed on to their reward, but the Circle still exists in the full vigor of its being, never flagging in giving succor to the needy deaf and alleviating the suffering, when called upon.

The following has been adapted from the opening remarks of the banquet chairman, Mrs. Ray J. Stillman, who spoke on "The Helping Hand":

"Los Angeles in 1914 was not the sprawling city it is today. In California, then a mecca (even now) for tourists, beneficial climate, citrus growing, real estate, oil fields, silent movie industry, etc., there were not many hiring openings for the deaf. Many with families were jobless and suffering. It was then that humane ladies got together and organized to render a helping hand where possible and most needed.

"Came World War II, and jobs aplenty, easing the work of the Circle. Still there were the sick, the shutins, the elderly, so the Circle continued in usefulness. But then came the unemployment insurance benefits, Social Security benefits, old age benefits (state and Federal), etc. Today the Circle receives practically no appeal for aid. So now, the Circle is devoting itself almost entirely to work hand in hand with the California Home for the Aged, though always open to outside appeals. It will help the CHAD in the care of individual residents of the Home, with drives, with linen, clothes, in short, with eleemosynary things pertaining to the residents."

(At the March business meeting the Circle voted to donate \$1,500 to the CHAD to install a built-in oven and range,

dishwasher and garbage disposal in the new Home kitchen.)

Now Mrs. Stillman, the speaker, tells of a touching scene:

"When Toivo Lindholm became president of the California Association of the Deaf, Inc., one of the association projects was the establishment of a home for the aged deaf. First he wanted to find out how we would react to it, and if it was really wanted.

"He appointed an investigation committee, asking Mrs. Emily Murdey, Mrs. Evelyn Gerichs, Mrs. Lynn Lewis, Mrs. Lucille Lindholm and me to serve on it. That was around 1950. We took a whole day going places where we could interview some elderly people at their homes and see how they would like to live in such a Home. Most of the 11 people we interviewed were in favor of it.

"The last place we had to go to had an address on Wall Street in downtown Los Angeles near the "skidrow," the street inhabited by derelicts, drunks, toughs. We were dubious it was the place, but there was the address. Mr. Lindholm dropped us the ladies at a corner while he went to park his car. We ladies felt timorous on that forbidding street and stayed close together. The passersby were depressing looking and some tough looking. When Mr. Lindholm came back we begged him to stay close to us.

"We went and stopped at an old, badly neglected building of the address. The stairway was unusually steep, the steps and walls so dirty and unpainted. We climbed slowly, a little afraid and skeptical whether we were at the right address. As we came to the first floor up, suddenly at the first door a gigantic hard-looking man popped out only to duck back inside, closing the door. We walked farther in the hallway and before we reached the second door the same thing happened here, furtive head popping and ducking. At the third door a young man came out lighting a cigaret—all three surely had sharp ears hearing our steps. He stopped and helped us find the room number of the old deaf lady. The door had a frosted pane with "Fire Escape" inscribed on it. We were horrified to think that all the tenants, in case of fire,

maybe all men, would rush through the door, maybe crushing or frightening the old lady.

"We knocked, and no reply. One of us turned the door knob and it opened. We found the old lady in bed, newspaper and other reading matter scattered all over the bed. The headboard was against the last window where she could get light to read by. We saw a box of food on the outside window sill. The lady for whom I had great admiration and respect will not be named. She has since passed away.

"She lighted up, so joyous to see us. As she was nearly blind, we huddled close by the side of her bed to visit with her. The room was very, very bare—no rug on the unpainted floor. Soon I thought of moving aside to make room for Mr. L. so he could talk to her, but he was not immediately located. On a second look, I saw him sitting low on an orange crate stunned beyond belief—and he was crying.

"The lady never apologized or anything about the condition she was in. She was very intelligent—wrote poetry, was witty—never did we hear a complaint from her. She used to come to our meetings. Such a grand, proud lady, though dressed very plainly and in threadbare clothes.

"I always felt that Mr. L. after that visit, made a greater effort to establish a Home for the Aged Deaf. And now we have such a Home!"

Also at this dinner, Mrs. Stillman told of a most memorable day (just two days before this dinner) and a proud day for on this day the City Council of Los Angeles recognized the Sunshine Circle of the Deaf for its contributions to the social welfare activities of the City of Los Angeles. It presented identical certificates, one to the Sunshine Circle, one to the California Home of the Aged Deaf and one to Mrs. Loyall F. Watson, a great friend and indefatigable worker in behalf of the deaf. The presentation was made in the Council Chamber in the City Hall, with a group of deaf people witnessing the presentation, and full attendance of all the councilmen—a great, impressive ceremony.

Herewith the citation:

City of Los Angeles

(seal)

## RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, in 1914 a group of deafmute ladies interested in rendering help, relief and comfort to the sick, aged and needy deaf people of Los Angeles within a radius of 30 miles of the Civic Center, met and organized

THE SUNSHINE CIRCLE

and

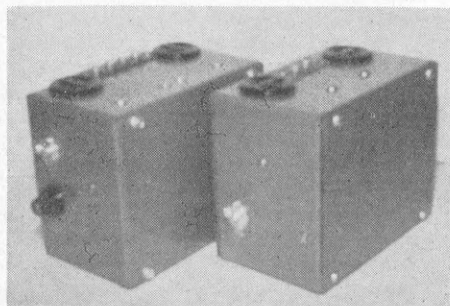
WHEREAS, this Circle met continuously through the years in St. James Church on West Adams Boulevard, and now meets

## DOOR BELL CALL SIGNAL

These operate lights whenever the door bell rings. Supplied in steady and flashing type signals with automatic turn-off after bell rings. Made for use on one or two door bells. Can be supplied for connection.

ROBERT HARDING

2856 Eastwood Ave.,  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60625



at the Pilgrim Lutheran Church for the deaf at Pico and Vermont Avenue; and

WHEREAS, this Circle has devoted energy to promote the California Home for the Aged Deaf at 953 South Menlo Avenue in Los Angeles, which is operated by, and for, the deaf; and

WHEREAS, the committees of the Sunshine Circle and California Home for the Aged Deaf are to be commended for their plans for their new Home for the Aged Deaf in Arcadia; and

WHEREAS, the deaf of our community perform signal services as bookbinders, printers, architects, cabinet makers, teachers, landscape gardeners; and

WHEREAS, on October 10 of this year, these ladies have an anniversary to celebrate, their Founders' Banquet, now, therefore, be it

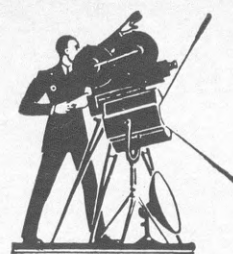
RESOLVED, that the City Council, by the adoption of this resolution, extend its felicitations and best wishes to the Sunshine Circle on its 50th birthday, which

represents some 10,000 deaf in Southern California, and congratulates its members for their splendid contributions to the social welfare of the City of Los Angeles, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be given to Mrs. Ethel Mathias, Sunshine Circle president, and a copy to Miss Lucy Sigman, president of the California Home for the Aged Deaf, and a copy to Mrs. Loyall F. Watson, a leading civic worker and a daughter of deafmute parents, and a lifetime interpreter for both groups in matters of social and civic concern.

Presented by Harold A. Henry, councilman, 4th District. Seconded by John C. Holland, councilman, 14th District. Attest: Walter C. Peterson, city clerk.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the Council of the City of Los Angeles at the meeting held October 8, 1964. /s/ L. E. Timberlake, president of the Council.



## Film Fare

During the past two years the climate in Congress has been most favorable for education. Emphasis has been placed on new programs to promote better schools, better teacher training and better equipment. Handicapped children and adults have also benefited as Congress has taken cognizance of the various obstacles which stand in the way of those who are unable to profit from local school systems. An example of this is the soon to be established National Technical Institute for the Deaf and the teacher training program.

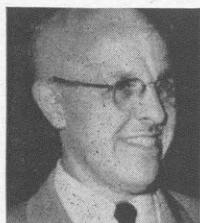
In accord with the present policy of the present administration to create a "Great Society" is Senate Bill 2232 recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island. If this piece of legislation is favorably received, it will mean a larger and more effective Captioned Films program. It will mean a greatly increased number of captioned motion pictures, many in color. It will mean better educational and recreational opportunities for deaf children and adults. It will mean a far more flexible program which will provide services which have been desirable and necessary, but heretofore were not permitted.

The new bill, S. 2232, reads as follows: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled 'An Act to provide in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for a loan service of captioned films for the deaf,' approved September 2, 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2491 et seq.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the objectives of this Act are—

"(a) to promote the general welfare of deaf persons by (1) bringing to such persons understanding and appreciation of those films which play such an important part in the general and cultural advancement of hearing persons, (2) providing through these films, enriched educational and cultural experiences through which deaf persons can be brought into better touch with the realities of their environment, and (3) providing a wholesome and rewarding experience which deaf persons may share together; and

"(b) to promote the educational advancement of deaf persons by (1) carrying on research in the use of educational media for the deaf, (2) producing and distributing educational media for the deaf and for parents of deaf children and other persons who are directly involved in work for the advancement of the deaf or who are actual or potential employers of the deaf, and (3) training persons in the use



## QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS

on

## Parliamentary Procedure

By Edwin M. Hazel

Qualified Parliamentarian, Member, the National Association of Parliamentarians, and the Chicago Association of Parliamentarians, American Institute of Parliamentarians, Illinois Association of Parliamentarians

"The final test of a leader is that he leaves behind him in other men the conviction and the will to carry on. . . . The genius of a good leader is to leave behind a situation which common sense, without the grace of genius, can deal with successfully."—Walter Lippman—NAP

Q. Our association bylaws state that an amendment to the bylaws may be submitted at any **regular** meeting. A quorum was not present on account of bad weather and the meeting had to be adjourned. Notices were sent out calling a **special** meeting to act on the amendments. Was this action legal?—Miss R.M.

A. No. Amendments can be submitted **only** at a **regular** meeting, **not** a special meeting. Call an **adjourned** meeting which is a legal continuation of the previous regular meeting.

Q. Is it the duty of a committee member who is not in favor of the action taken by the committee to sign the committee's report?—GMcG.

A. No.

Q. Should the chairman of the law committee be permitted to discuss the separate paragraphs when they are being considered by the assembly?

A. Yes, if it is necessary to clarify them.

Q. **When** may a tabled motion be taken from the table?

A. It should be taken from the table at the earliest convenience during the same meeting.

Q. What is the real purpose of a motion to lay on the table?

A. The real purpose of "tabling" is to lay a main motion aside **temporarily**, in order to finish more urgent matters immediately, and then take the tabled motion from the table. Originally, when

tabled, a matter was placed on the secretary's desk until it was taken from the desk during the same meeting, or at the next regular meeting.

Q. The Chair (presiding officer) has the right to rule a motion to lay on the table **out of order** if he thinks the member who moved to table has **no valid reason** for it. (Just a habit, habitually doing so, frequently.)

A. Yes. It is simply frivolous or absurd.

## True or False

(Answers on Page 12)

T or F 1. A quorum for a special meeting is the same as for a regular meeting.

T or F 2. A resignation becomes effective even though the motion was tabled and not taken from the table until **after** the close of the next regular meeting.

T or F 3. It is in order to raise a point of order while a speaker has the floor.

T or F 4. The president may vote on an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

T or F 5. It is necessary to get permission from the Chair before you may ask a speaker (who has the floor) a question.

T or F 6. Members must **never** walk through the audience during a meeting.

T or F 7. Talking during a meeting is an **insult** to the speaker (who has the floor) and also to the assembly as well.

T or F 8. The adoption of a budget means approval of expenditure.

T or F 9. Recommendations of a board or committee are only **suggestions**.

T or F 10. A member can move that a resolution (motion) be taken by ballot instead of by show of hands.



of educational media for the instruction of the deaf.

"SEC. 2. As used in this Act—

"(1) The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"(2) The term 'United States' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.

"(3) The term 'deaf person' includes a person whose hearing is severely impaired.

"SEC. 3.

"(a) In order to carry out the objectives of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a loan service of captioned films and educational media for the purpose of making such materials available in the United States for non-profit purposes to deaf persons, and other persons directly involved in activities for the advancement of the deaf in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary.

"(b) In carrying out the provisions of this Act, the Secretary shall have authority to:

"(1) acquire films (or rights thereto) and other educational media by purchase, lease, or gift;

"(2) acquire by lease or purchase equipment necessary to the administration of this Act;

"(3) provide for the captioning of films;

"(4) provide for the distribution of captioned films and other educational media and equipment through State schools for the deaf and such agencies as the Secretary may deem appropriate to serve as local or regional centers for such distribution;

"(5) provide for the conduct of research in the use of educational and training films and other educational media for the deaf, for the production and distribution of educational media for the deaf and the training of persons in the use of such films and media;

"(6) utilize the facilities and services of other governmental agencies; and

"(7) accept gifts, contributions, and voluntary and uncompensated services of individuals and organizations.

"SEC. 4.

"There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$3,000,000 annually for each of the fiscal years 1966 and 1967, \$5,000,000 annually for each of the fiscal years 1968 and 1969, and \$7,000,000 annually for fiscal year 1970 and each succeeding fiscal year thereafter."

Your cooperation is needed. If you desire a bigger and better program, write your senator or congressman telling him that you have had the opportunity to read and familiarize yourself with this proposed legislation and that you would very much appreciate his cooperation in seeing that it is enacted. Vastly improved services, needed equipment and better training are possible, but only if you want them.



**WORKSHOP AT BALL STATE UNIVERSITY**—Captioned Films for the Deaf was sponsor of a five-week workshop held at Ball State University this past summer. The third held at Muncie, Ind., for improving instruction for the deaf, the 1965 workshop dealt with personal, social and economic education. Participants, first row, left to right: Mrs. Despina E. Varkados, Vancouver, Wash.; Ben M. Schowe, Jr., resource director, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Roberta Malone, Bedford, Ohio; Harry J. Murphy, Jr., Warminster, Pa.; Jerome W. Freeman, Baton Rouge, La. Second row: Doin Hicks, project coordinator, Fayetteville, Ark.; Charles Overholser, interpreter, Berkeley, Calif.; Mrs. Caroline Burnes, Oakland, Calif.; Gregory W. Jones, New York, N. Y.; Leonard F. Becker, Oshkosh, Wis.; Emil S. Ladner, Berkeley, Calif. Third row: Mrs. Mary Jane Harris, Chickasha, Okla.; Mrs. Margaret P. Gillespie, Tucson, Ariz.; Mrs. Carlela S. Moore, Compton, Calif.; Sister Gilmay Rudicus, Massepequa, N. Y.; Roy K. Holcomb, Indianapolis, Ind. Fourth row: Robert T. Dawson, Gooding, Idaho; Mrs. Elaine E. Johnson, Newport News, Va.; Mrs. Rubye Stamper Frye, Washington, D. C.; Paul Peterson, West Hartford, Conn.; Gary A. Curtis, Indianapolis, Ind.; Kenneth W. Kritz, Frederick, Md. Dr. Donald G. Ferguson, project director of Ball State University, was not present when this picture was taken.

## Language Missions in California . . .

# They Love The Deaf

By FRANK HALBECK

(Editor's note: This story appeared in the California Southern Baptist of June 3, 1965.)

Faye Wilkie and Irene Stark are two sisters who helped develop the deaf work in California. These sisters are hearing daughters of deaf parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Ogburn of Bakersfield. As children in their home in Oklahoma they learned the language of signs in order to interpret for their deaf parents.

Their families moved to California, where Faye Wilkie started the deaf work in the First Southern Baptist Church, Bakersfield, in February, 1952.

Irene also helped her sister in the Bakersfield deaf work, but in September, 1956, she and her family moved to Manhattan Beach, Calif., where they lived for four years. Irene then started some deaf work in the First Baptist Church, where P. Boyd Smith is now the pastor. Since 1960 both women have remained in Bakersfield, where their husbands work.

There are now 32 deaf members of the First Southern Baptist Church, and the deaf work is an integral part of their church mission program. Irene Stark said, "We have two Sunday school departments for our deaf here in our church. They are young people and adults."

The challenge of the deaf work is a calling to these two housewives. They attend deaf conferences in both California and Glorieta. Mrs. Stark states, "An interpreter to the deaf becomes a preacher, Sunday school teacher, Training Union

**OUR COVER PICTURE**

Mrs. Faye Wilkie interprets a sermon for Pastor O. B. Robertson, of the First Southern Baptist Church, Bakersfield, Calif. Mrs. Wilkie is probably the nation's first professional full-time interpreter for the deaf in a college situation.

sponsor, legal advisor, social worker, and hospital visitor." The interpreter is a very important assistant to the pastor who conducts weddings, funerals, and visits deaf persons who are not members of the Bakersfield church. Pastor O. B. Robertson is a sympathetic friend of the deaf work, and he feels that many more churches could develop this work among the hundreds of deaf people in California.

Love, understanding, interest, and trust will go a long way in helping bring the gospel to our silent friends in California.

And what would be more appropriate as a gift for someone!!!

**The DEAF American**

National Association of the Deaf  
2025 Eye Street, N. W., Suite 318  
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# Lapeer State Home And Training School

## Background

Visitors who come to observe the classes for the hearing impaired at the Lapeer State Home in Lapeer, Michigan, an institution for the mentally retarded will note that this program differs from most classes for the deaf in that all of the students are the victims of not merely one, but several handicaps. All have various degrees of mental retardation, ranging from mild to moderate levels, in addition to their hearing difficulties. Many also have additional multiple handicaps such as orthopedic disorders, emotional instability and the inability to adapt socially.

The unique habilitation program in which these pupils are enrolled was initiated as a part of the institution's regular training program in 1959. This original program, which consisted of only one classroom and one full-time teacher of the deaf, proved so promising that the institution, through the Michigan Department of Mental Health, was awarded a three-year grant from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare to undertake a research and demonstration program to determine the best training and treatment procedure for individuals with the multiple handicaps of mental retardation and deafness.

As a result of this project the Michigan Department of Mental Health designated Lapeer State Home (one of nine such institutions in Michigan) as the center for training all hearing impaired retardates coming into the state's institutional program. In 1964, the Michigan legislature appropriated funds to make the program a part of the state's services when the Federal grant expired.

## The State Home

The Lapeer State Home and Training School is the largest and oldest of Michigan's institutions for the retarded. The present resident population of the institution totals approximately 3,600, plus an additional 500 to 600 patients who are on convalescent leave from the institution under such programs as Family Care, Home Placement and County Referral. In the total institutional population in residence there are 133 patients who have various degrees of hearing impairment. The ongoing programs at the Home are geared to develop all patients to the maximum of their abilities within the limits of the staffing and physical plants, and, whenever feasible, prepare the patients for community placement in their homes or in similar situations.

## The Woodside School Program for the Hearing Impaired

The special program for the hearing impaired is situated in a modern 20-classroom school building located on the grounds of the Lapeer State Home. In addition to the classrooms, which are used

for training both educable and trainable mentally retarded children and young adults, the complex also contains two woodworking shops, a home economics room, two gyms, a combination library and visual aids room, a psychological testing area, a religious education room and a sheltered-type workshop facility.

Although the 59 hearing impaired students presently enrolled in this program are grouped into four classrooms for general academic study, they share the vocational and special service facilities with the other 420 pupils in the total school program. In addition there is a supplementary class for speech training and a complete audiological and speech diagnostic center which serves children with hearing impairment and related speech disorders as well as other children who have only speech problems.

The present training staff for the hearing impaired consists of a supervisor, four trained deaf teachers of the deaf, a speech teacher, a speech therapist-audiologist, a psychologist and a workshop instructor. In addition to these special personnel the regular institutional staff is available for consultation and treatment as needed.

## Dormitories

At the present time all of the hearing impaired students are housed in the regular institutional dormitory facilities, which means that they are housed in a variety of different building situations. It is tentatively planned to remodel one of the existing dormitories into a co-educational building which will better facilitate special after-school-hour counseling and recreational activities geared to meet the special problems created by the multiple handicaps involved in this segment of our population. The remodeling proposal, as presently planned will provide living facilities for 25 girls and 25 boys who, while having separate sleeping areas, will share a common recreation area. Additional plans call for staffing this facility with persons oriented to the problems of deafness. Funds for this program were requested in the budget for fiscal year 1965-66.

## Methodology

Perhaps one of the more unique aspects of the Lapeer Program is the total lack of any rigid "isms." As educators and habilitation workers we are committed to using every available means of presenting our training materials in the most efficient and effective manner possible. To achieve the utmost in over-all improvement with the mentally retarded hearing impaired pupil we find that the methods commonly known as "oralism" and "manualism" are both necessary, and are usually the most effective when used together.

Since the retarded deaf child's multiple

handicap tends to raise his frustration level and decrease his attention span we have found that approaches which provide the greatest degree of visual impact are the most effective. With this in mind the American manual alphabet and the language of signs have been adopted as the general communication media. However, in the case of the children with a great deal of residual hearing and an aptitude for oral speech, these capabilities are utilized to their fullest by both supplementary speech training and the use of the simultaneous method.

## Criteria for Enrollment

Although the criteria for acceptance into the training program is relatively flexible, there are two requirements which all candidates must meet. They must be admitted to the Michigan institutional system for the mentally retarded and must possess a hearing loss of such a degree as to make their inclusion in the regular institutional training program infeasible.

For the hearing impaired residents of the institution who are not included in the regular training program there are special activities. These include captioned films for the deaf, religious services in the language of signs, holiday parties, dances and, during the summer months, field trips and picnics.

## True or False

(See Page 10)

2. True. Unless the bylaws state a different design for a special meeting.

2. True.

3. True.

4. True.

5. True. Yes, always. A member may ask the speaker **only** through the Chair. If the request is rejected by either the Chair or the speaker, the member must take his seat.

6. True.

7. True.

8. False. The budget is based on the needs of the club (organization) and also on what it hopes it will be able to spend. Until proper authorization by a vote of the assembly or bylaws, the treasurer **cannot** spend money. Notification of the aim to spend **must** be given to **every** member in good standing at least a week **before** the assembly meets. Remember, the rights of the absentees must always be **respected** and **protected** against quick overdraw of the club's bank account.

9. True. Recommendations are just suggestions. It is necessary to order action on any or all of them by formal motion and vote of the assembly.

10. True. This is called an "incidental" motion, not an amendment. The motion to take a vote by ballot should be made in advance before the Chair calls the members to vote. It requires a majority vote to order a ballot vote. (Undebatable.)



# NEWS *from 'round the Nation*

News Editor: Mrs. Geraldine Fail, 6170 Downey Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 90805.

Assistant News Editor: Mrs. Harriett B. Votaw, 2778 S. Xavier St., Denver, Colo. 80236.

## Colorado . . .

Richard Anderson and Lucy Fowler were married in a small church ceremony on July 10 and spent their honeymoon on the western slope. A wedding reception honoring them was held on Aug. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Pollock and Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Martin were living in their trailer houses along the South Platte River when Denver's worst flood in years struck the town on June 16. The Pollocks' trailer was safe while the Martins' trailer was run over with mud and water but was not badly damaged. Both Mr. Pollock and Mr. Martin are employed at Davidson Chevrolet.

Blanche (Matsumonji) and Marvin Miers moved back to Denver after an absence of 12 years. They first lived in Detroit, Mich., and then in Bakersfield, Calif., the past five years. They bought a new home in North Glenn, one of Denver's suburban cities to the north. They have five girls, two of whom will attend Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind in Colorado Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Still and their two children drove to St. Paul, Minn., in July to visit Sandra's aunt and relatives. While up there they visited the giant Paul Bunyan and the St. Paul zoo. On the return trip they stopped in Omaha to visit friends.

The Howard Kiltlaus, accompanied by Mike Korach of Los Angeles, returned home after three weeks' visit to San Francisco and Los Angeles. The Kiltlaus reported they enjoyed their short stay in San Francisco while they left their daughter Bonnie at Berkeley for several weeks' summer school. It was Mrs. Kiltlaus' first visit to California.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Price of Kansas City, Mo., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Morgan of Cascade, Colo., during June. They were delayed on their trip at Calhan, Colo., due to flood-damaged roads, for 30 hours.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Maudlin of Colorado Springs are proud parents of their first baby, a boy, born June 11. His name is Raymond Dean. A girl named Amanda Jean was born to Peggy Jo and Reggie Weerman on July 10. A girl was born to Ruth Ann and Ronald Nester on June 17. The baby has been named Rochelle Sue. She is their first child, too.

A baby shower was tendered Ruth Ann Nester on Aug. 8 at the home of Suzanna Neal.

Forrest (Sonny) Fraser spent a month's furlough with his parents, the William Frasers, and left Aug. 2 to return to Germany.

The Keith Fergusons spent their July

vacation with their two sons. First they drove to Fort Benning, Ga., where their older son Mike is stationed and then spent the last few days at home in Denver as Pat was home on leave from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

The Hugh Stacks of Austin, Texas, were in Denver on their way home from spending the summer in southern California. They were the house guests of the William Frasers.

The Don Warnicks held an open house for friends on July 26. The occasion was to "christen" their new condominium which they moved into during May.

Jerome and Joyce Aregi moved into their new three-bedroom home in North Glenn on July 7. They will have another addition to the family sometime in September.

Mr. and Mrs. John DeLance, of Mendelein, Ill., were the weekend guests of the Herb Votaws Aug. 7-8. The Votaws took them for a motor trip up to the summit of Mount Evans after a leisurely drive through the mountains. The Rea Hinrichs joined them for a steak dinner at the Votaws' mountain cabin.

Miss Dixie Farnsworth of Oregon spent her vacation with the Ralph Moers in Denver. They all attended the picnic sponsored by the Silent Athletic Club of Denver in the Black Forest on Aug. 14 and the softball game in Colorado Springs on Aug. 15.

One of the biggest weddings of the year took place on July 31 when Rolanda Krohn became the bride of Bert Younger in a ceremony performed by the Rev. William Lange, Lutheran pastor to the Deaf in Colorado. Kenneth Schiel was the best man and Miss Ethel Rentschler of Omaha, was the maid of honor. Miss Carol Younger, sister of the groom, and William Krohn, brother of the bride, completed the wedding party. After a reception at the church, the newlyweds left for a motor trip to Chicago and points east. They are now at home in Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. John Salazar of Denver had two surprise visitors from Minnesota, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Bushey, over the July 4 holidays. They also had other visitors during August, Mr. and Mrs. Gene Thompson from Minnesota.

## Nebraska . . .

Four Nebraskans received degrees from Gallaudet College in June, all of them NSD graduates. They are Gary Olson of Grand Island, Donna Smith of Lincoln and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reitz, Jr., formerly of Gering. Mrs. Reitz is the former Patty Ann Davidson.

In an impressive service on June 13 at the Bethany Lutheran Church in Omaha

recognition was given to Rev. Ernest Mappes' 44 years of ministering to the deaf of the Omaha field. Following the service there was a reception so that friends, both hearing and deaf, could convey to Rev. Mappes their good wishes for his retirement which officially began on July 15.

The Bruce Smiths reported having seen Fred Salzman and Conrad Urbach, both of whom are doing real well. Elsie Smith has been working at the Hewlett-Packard Co. in Loveland, Colo., for two years making electronic components for such things as the Gemini 4.

Lydia Wondrack of Vancouver, Wash., in a letter to Stacia Cody, mentioned having a wonderful time on her trip to Hawaii. She flew there with her daughter Susan and stayed for six days.

Roger Fuller underwent an operation on one of his knees on June 28 and as result was unable to attend the IGD in Washington, D. C. Del and Pat Boese attended the games with Pat going as one of the MAAD queens.

Wilbur and Ruth Sawhill and their two younger daughters of Des Moines stopped in Lincoln for a few hours on their way home from a vacation in California. They visited the Herbert Deurnyers, the Berton Leavitts and the Robert Lindbergs.

Mr. and Mrs. James Nelson of Akron, Ohio, had a brief visit with his parents and stopped at the Wiegands for a short visit on July 19 while on their vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Palermo of Minneapolis announced the birth of their third daughter on June 22. They also have three boys.

The Delbert Meyerses of Arlington, Neb., announced the arrival of Floyd Mark on June 6. The Meyerses have twins, a boy and a girl about five years old.

John O'Connor of Frankfort, Kan., died on July 19 at the age of 80. He had been in failing health since a stroke three years ago. In addition to his wife, he is survived by three sons, Alvin of Topeka, Kan., Larry of Blaine, Kan., and Pat of Salina, Kan.; one daughter, Julia, of Solomon, Kan.; and 14 grandchildren.

Mrs. Katherine Perl, mother of Mrs.

## VIBRATING ALARMS

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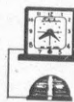
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Dorothy Perl Hoza of Canon City, Colo., and sister of Mrs. Rudy Chermok of Lincoln, was taken by death on July 19 at the age of 73 in Harvard, Neb.

Mrs. Bertha Hixon, 52, died on June 1 in a Spokane, Wash., hospital of bronchial pneumonia. She was a resident of Council Bluffs and was visiting in Washington at that time, for the wedding of her son Mike.

Merl Nolte, a 22-year-old Council Bluffs deaf man, died June 7 from injuries suffered in an auto-motorcycle accident

on June 5. He was a 1960 graduate of ISD. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and a son.

The Nels Nelsons of Omaha celebrated their 20th wedding anniversary on July 10 with around 45 deaf friends and 17 children present. Nels' sister and brother-in-law, the Harry Searles of Olathe, Kan., were among the guests.

Mrs. Robert Lindberg was at St. Elizabeth Hospital from June 30 to July 5 for a minor operation. She has since returned to work at her part time job at the Notifier Corp.

Mary Ann, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Daughtery of Omaha, was married on June 24 to Lionel Harvey.

Dwight Seibler, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Dale Paden of Omaha, has been called up by the Minnesota Twins baseball team for relief duty. Siebler presently owns a 9-4 record with Denver of the Pacific Coast League.

Mrs. Jessie T. Babcock, mother of Katherine Babcock of Omaha with whom she lives, reached the age of 100 on July 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Collamore and family and Miss Vera Kahler, all of Lincoln, went to California on their three weeks' vacation in July.

Mrs. Maude Burlew of Lincoln has been in California since the middle of June. She is spending most of her visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kistler of Blaine, Kan., were involved in an automobile accident July 5 a few miles from Blaine on the highway to Frankfort, Kan. Gladys was bruised and suffered some sprained muscles but did not require hospitalization.

Rudy and Glenda Haefner of Blaine, Kan., took a 10-day trip to the IGD at Washington, D. C., and to the New York World's Fair.

Ruth Degenhardt of Omaha went to

California about July 1 with the parents of her son-in-law to visit her daughter Judy and friends.

Claus Saathoff of Jansen, Neb., took a two-week trip to Minnesota in July for fishing and visiting. He also visited his daughter Matie in Fremont on his way home.

## Roaming the Range

### With El Gaucho

Mr. and Mrs. Nimm Shelton, former Dallasites now of San Jose, Calif., Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Cox of Los Angeles, Homer Humphreys of Vancouver, Wash., and Mrs. Ollie Hill of Los Angeles visited Dallas friends and the latter made it to the Texas Association of the Deaf convention in San Antonio, as well as to the Oklahoma Association of the Deaf convention in Enid, before returning home. William Buchanan came to Texas for an extended visit, too.

The mother of Mrs. Ollie Hill passed away at Marlow, Okla., in June at the age of 87—just 10 days short of her 88th milestone. The deceased, Mrs. Minnie Hupp, was at one time El Gaucho's mother-in-law for whom he had a great deal of respect. He visited her two summers ago with Mrs. Jess King and Mrs. Lillie Spears of Dallas.

Dallas Silents basketball players sponsored a cake walk and movie July 31. They are rebuilding the club's basketball team. Bob Wood was chairman of the July fund-raising event.

Weekend visitors to Dallas Aug. 1 were Kermit Veazey of Midland, John Oliver, Barry Blaylock, Robert Lane, Richard Odom, whose father is foreman of a ranch near Roanoke, Texas, E. P. Felz, Jr., Cynthia Messer, Dallas Early, and Miss Lois Dick, whose father, Ellis Dick of Oklahoma, is an old-time friend of El Gaucho's.

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## JUST TALKING...

by W. T. Griffing

Once again we wonder why it is that we must wake up at four. We have been called crazy, plus a lot of things a whole lot worse, but all of this has failed to make an impression on our sleep habits. We are resigned to fate.

The percolator had a nice respite from drudgery while we were galloping around Europe. The first morning we plugged it in, it recoiled with a distinct shock. We have been reported to the SFTPO-STTP (Society for the Prevention of Shocks to Tired Percolators).

Anyway, here we are—and there you are—so everything is just jim dandy.

We did have fun away from home. We doubt we will ever want to swim the Atlantic, coming back, again. You are too occupied keeping out of the way of those giant ocean liners to really enjoy the marathon swim. We advise you to buy a round trip ticket because then you'll have less cash in your jeans, thus more resistance to spending temptation so common in countries of Europe.

We got midnight sunned in Iceland, bagpiped in Scotland, wall-conscious in Germany, taxi - frustrated in France, pound - foolish in England, highly - seasoned in

Italy, snowballed in Austria, cheesed in Holland, and mountain-goated in Bavaria (West Germany). We had other countries in mind, but time (the villain!) and money (the arch villain!!) vetoed our dreams.

Now, if we can save anything within the next three years, we will be off again, to Scandinavia.

We went through the Wall at Checkpoint Charlie. We felt rather let down not to have been greeted by regiments of Soviets, to be turned back as an undesirable. We wish they had done this because East Berlin saddened us. The Wall does exemplify man's inhumanity to man!

While in Berlin the army paper, the **Stars and Stripes**, also the European edition of the **New York Times** and the **New York Herald-Tribune**,

gave lots of publicity to the International Games for the Deaf in Washington.

The teachers' convention held in Flint also made these papers. Dr. Stanley Roth, the incoming president of the smart ones, likewise made history in print.

We haven't had time to catch our breath yet. The minute we got home we were in work up to our ears. Right this minute our nose doesn't show! When we get down to our toes again, we will resume all those delightful talks with you. You, after all, remain our favorite people because without you our deaf world would go to the dogs.

Jess wrote us we had to say something because if we didn't he'd say something highly improper. So, to protect you from bad words, this is this. See you next month. Oh yes, thank you for reading this far with WTG.



# The Tenth International Games Story

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

(Editor's note: Due to the length of this story, it is being divided into several installments. The first installment deals with the over-all results and with Men's Track and Field.)

The costliest and greatest International Games for the Deaf in history came to a close Saturday, July 3, 1965, shortly after the final event of a seven-day athletic carnival in which the United States made its best showing since 1957.

As young Victor Demanov walked through a sudden shower into a waiting Byrd Stadium of the University of Maryland, he picked up his third gold medal and lifted Russia into a tie with the United States in total medals as the 10th Games ground to a close.

Fifty-three-year-old John Dick of Milwaukee, Wis., and 66-year-old Morris Davis from Bronx, N. Y., tried mightily for the third time to give America a place in the walking events, but in vain. Dick was about 15 minutes late back in fourth place in his first attempt in the 20-kilometer walk event, and Davis was sixth and last.

Russia thus wound up with 53 medals, finally matching the Americans after trailing all week. In precious gold medals, the Russian outfit finished far in front with 29 first places, compared to nine each by USA, Italy and Poland.

The final day began with Yugoslavia picking up its first gold medal by defeating Great Britain, 3-1, in the soccer championship playoff on Maryland's nearby soccer field. The favored Yugoslavs thus won their fourth consecutive Games title.

The walkers then heel-and-toed out of Byrd Stadium while the last three relays were settled in track. All three resulted in world deaf records, with the USA and Russia running either first or second in each.

America's Lonnie Winston of Lexington, N. C., James Davis of Oakland, Calif., Leo Reid of Springfield, Ore., and Thomas Williams of Bradenton, Fla., won the men's 400-meter relay by about five yards over Russia, despite a slow pass from Reid to anchor-man Williams. The time of 42.7 seconds chopped .7 off America's four-year-old mark, but only .1 off the world deaf record set in heats the day before. In this race Jim Davis picked up his third gold medal, thus becoming the only triple winner on the host team.

Then, black storm clouds began to roll in from the north and USA chances dimmed as the Soviets took the next two relays with the United States not close.

Russia led all the way to win the women's 400 meters in 49 flat, a good 10 yards in front of America's foursome which barely held off fast-closing Germany.

The men's 1,600-meter relay was expected to be a struggle but Russia's Viatcheslav Skomarokhov charged in front



Members of the fit-appearing USA team, 171 strong plus 16 coaches, 2 trainers, three team officials, and 3 officers of the AAAD, preparing for the parade of athletes from 27 nations at Byrd Stadium prior to official opening ceremonies of the Xth International Games for the Deaf. Mike Dorrell, coach-player of the AAAD National Basketball Champion DCCD, was the official flagbearer of the USA delegation.

of Donald Lyons on the second leg, Lenoid Djourouk stretched the margin to a good 20 yards and sprinter Vladimir Nikinov made it 30 to finish in 3:17.6. The old record was 3:23 flat set by the American foursome at Helsinki in 1961.

Counting the relays, Russia wound up with five triple gold medal winners, all in track. Demanov, the walker, was matched by distance runner Alexandre Boitsov with three individual golds. Antonina Bubnova ran the first leg in the 400 relay to add a gold medal to those earned in the women's 100 meters and long jump. Djourouk won the men's 400 and 800 meters earlier in the week and Skomarokhov won both men's hurdles.

There was then a lengthy pause in the program as spectators waited in the rain for the finishers of the 20,000 meter walk.

As already mentioned above the first man to waddle back was Russia's Victor Demanov, red-faced and without the hat he started out with. The 22-year-old walked the distance in one hour, 48 minutes and 40.4 seconds.

After the soaked, flushed walkers had filed back to the stadium, Pierre Bernhard of France, president of the Comité International des Sports Silencieux (CISS for short), proclaimed the Games officially closed and said, "I call upon the youth of all countries to assemble four years from now at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, there to celebrate with us the XI Inter-

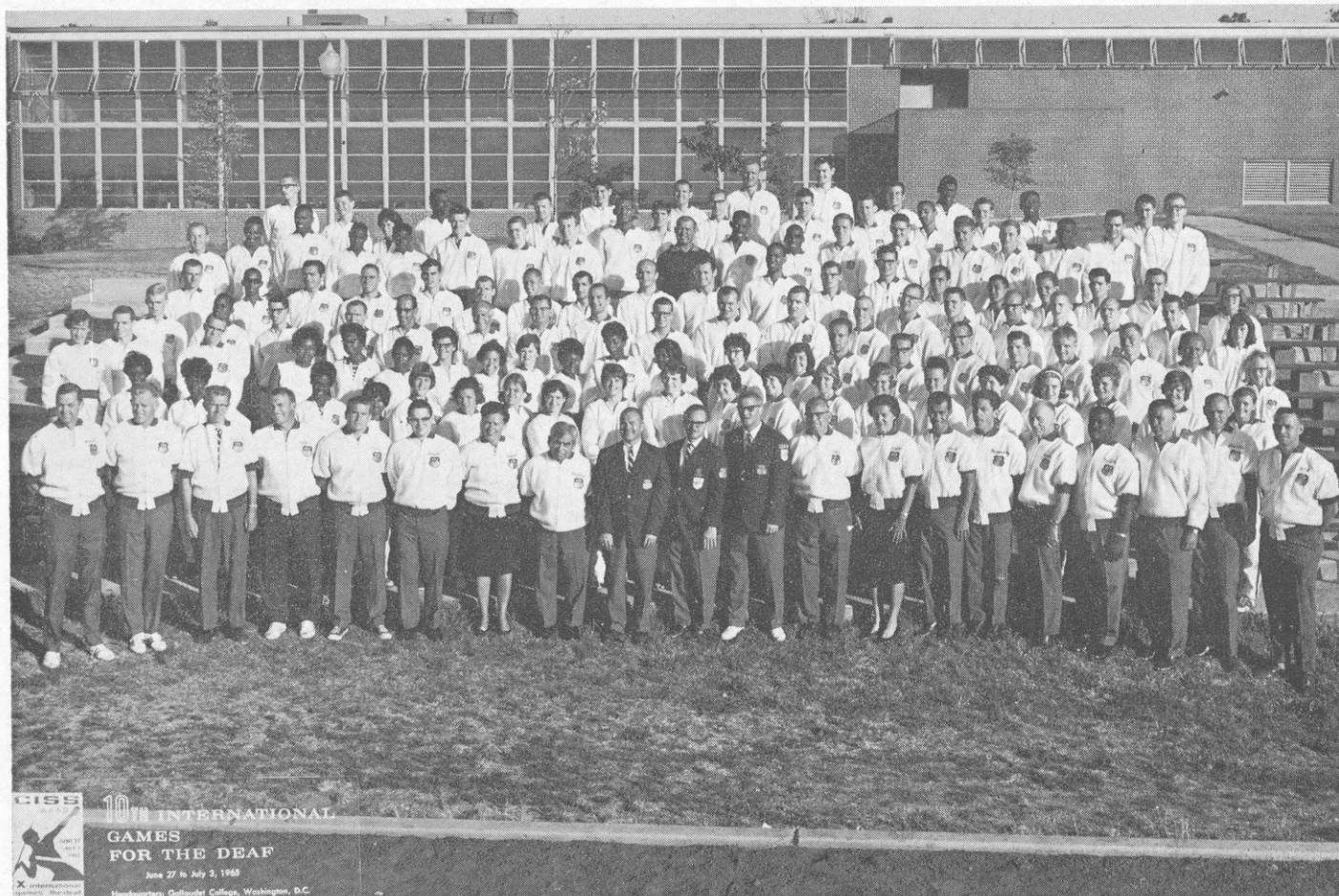
national Games for the Deaf." And as the huge, drenched CISS flag was lowered, the scoreboard read "Sayonara" and then "Meet again in Yugoslavia in 1969."

## MEDAL STANDINGS

(Final)

|               | Gold | Silver | Bronze | Tot. |
|---------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| United States | 9    | 21     | 23     | 53   |
| Russia        | 29   | 15     | 9      | 53   |
| Italy         | 9    | 6      | 11     | 26   |
| Poland        | 9    | 9      | 6      | 24   |
| Hungary       | 7    | 8      | 4      | 19   |
| Germany       | 5    | 4      | 8      | 17   |
| Great Britain | 3    | 6      | 4      | 13   |
| Iran          | 4    | 6      | 0      | 10   |
| Denmark       | 4    | 1      | 3      | 8    |
| Canada        | 4    | 0      | 4      | 8    |
| Finland       | 1    | 3      | 4      | 8    |
| Yugoslavia    | 1    | 2      | 2      | 5    |
| Norway        | 1    | 2      | 1      | 4    |
| Sweden        | 0    | 0      | 3      | 3    |
| Australia     | 1    | 1      | 0      | 2    |
| Switzerland   | 1    | 0      | 1      | 2    |
| France        | 0    | 1      | 1      | 2    |
| Japan         | 0    | 1      | 1      | 2    |
| Argentina     | 0    | 1      | 0      | 1    |
| Holland       | 0    | 1      | 0      | 1    |
| Belgium       | 0    | 0      | 1      | 1    |
| New Zealand   | 0    | 0      | 1      | 1    |
|               | 88   | 88     | 87     | 263  |

Basketball is counted as one event in this official standing. So is each of the relays in track and swimming, and also



This is the 1965 USA International Games for the Deaf squad. The team originally numbered 171 men and women and it was whittled to 145 when they reported to Gallaudet College for a two-week training session. It was staffed by 16 coaches, two trainers, a team director, an assistant director and a head team manager. Of the 171 candidates, 43 were women, and only 10 failed to make the squad. The staffers in the front row are, from left to right: Earl Roberts, Payton Jordan, Leroy Duning, Erv Medina, Lenny Warshawsky, Al Kruger, Herb Schreiber, Lou Dyer, Ruth Seeger, John Wieck, Karl Gripenburg, Thompson Clayton, Bill Nelson, Bill Thornton, John Shipman and George Propp. Missing was Jack Griffin.

any team event such as soccer.

**Note that total of bronze medals is short by one. This is because only three nations competed in the 400-meter medley relay in women's swimming and Holland was disqualified.**

And it is interesting to note that 22 of the 27 nations that competed wound up with at least one medal. Those nations that failed to get a medal were Austria, Greece, India, Israel and Mexico. Chile and Turkey were supposed to send teams but did not show up. Three old standbys, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Roumania, could not enter teams.

David Peikoff, who was in charge of distributing medals, reported a total of 437 medals were awarded to individuals competing in the Games.

A breakdown of individual medals shows the United States with 23 gold, 36 silver and 28 bronze for a total of 87 medals. Russians got 62 medals, 35 gold, 18 silver and 9 bronze.

The over-all individual medal standings:

|               | Gold | Silver | Bronze | Tot. |
|---------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| United States | 23   | 36     | 28     | 87   |
| Russia        | 35   | 18     | 9      | 62   |
| Germany       | 9    | 6      | 33     | 47   |
| Italy         | 14   | 6      | 14     | 34   |
| Great Britain | 3    | 23     | 8      | 34   |
| Poland        | 12   | 9      | 12     | 33   |
| Hungary       | 12   | 15     | 4      | 31   |

|             |     |     |     |     |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Canada      | 10  | 0   | 15  | 25  |
| Finland     | 1   | 16  | 4   | 21  |
| Yugoslavia  | 15  | 4   | 2   | 21  |
| Denmark     | 6   | 1   | 4   | 11  |
| Iran        | 4   | 6   | 0   | 10  |
| Sweden      | 0   | 0   | 5   | 5   |
| Norway      | 1   | 2   | 1   | 4   |
| Australia   | 1   | 1   | 0   | 2   |
| Japan       | 0   | 1   | 1   | 2   |
| France      | 0   | 1   | 1   | 2   |
| Switzerland | 1   | 0   | 1   | 2   |
| Holland     | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   |
| Argentina   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   |
| Belgium     | 0   | 0   | 1   | 1   |
| New Zealand | 0   | 0   | 1   | 1   |
|             | 147 | 147 | 143 | 437 |

#### YANKS LEAD IN MEDALS IN MEN'S TRACK AND FIELD. SURPRISED?

While both the United States and Russia ended up with 53 medals, the Yanks led in the race for men's track and field. If you doubt it, take a look at the final medal standings in men's track and field as follows:

|               | Gold | Silver | Bronze | Tot. |
|---------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| United States | 5    | 8      | 11     | 24   |
| Russia        | 13   | 5      | 3      | 21   |
| Poland        | 2    | 5      | 2      | 9    |
| Finland       | 1    | 1      | 2      | 4    |
| Norway        | 1    | 2      | 1      | 4    |
| Italy         | 1    | 0      | 1      | 2    |

|            |    |    |    |    |
|------------|----|----|----|----|
| France     | 0  | 1  | 0  | 1  |
| Yugoslavia | 0  | 1  | 0  | 1  |
| Japan      | 0  | 0  | 1  | 1  |
| Germany    | 0  | 0  | 1  | 1  |
| Sweden     | 0  | 0  | 1  | 1  |
|            | 23 | 23 | 23 | 69 |

In the 1961 IGD at Helsinki, Russia earned only five golds in men's track and field to the USA's eight. This time USSR scored 13 victories, while the United States was winner in only five events.

We are in accord with Payton Jordan, one of the coaches of our track and field team, when he said he was **not** disappointed by our team's showing.

"We didn't win too many gold medals," he said, "but we got plenty of seconds and thirds."

"We haven't regressed since the last Games; it is just that the other nations, particularly the Russians have emphasized track."

To regain the advantage, Jordan advocated that American deaf trackmen should have sectional meets and perhaps send a touring group overseas, a la AAU.

"If not that," he said, "they could compete against other sections of the country every year. Competition helps develop continuity and is the best teacher."

Jordan said that some who could qualify for the IGD don't know about them "or





Despite Viatcheslav Skomarokhov's remarkable showing, these hurdlers enabled the United States to finish 2-3 in both hurdle events. Don Lyon, a 6-4 cage star from Richmond, Calif., set a new American deaf record when he did 15.5 in the 110-meter hurdle finals. Here he is shown practicing at Gallaudet College prior to the Xth Games. Insert is Gary Hendrix of Oakland, Calif., who finished third in both hurdle events. Four years ago at the Helsinki Games he was second to Germany's Christian Hille in both events.

some may hesitate to try out because they think they can't make it."

Jordan, head coach of Stanford University track and first assistant for the USA team in the Tokyo Olympics, said "there is no difference in this team than the group I coached in the Olympics. A champion is a champion whatever the level of competition."

**The Russians really showed much improvement in running events of men's track and field. Sergel Komarov evidently learned a lesson when his coaching compatriot Gabriel Korobkov landed on the Red carpet last fall.**

Komarov coached the Russian deaf track squad, and Korobkov earned a niche alongside Josef Stalin after coaching the regular Russian track team to a resounding defeat by the United States in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics.

Unlike Korobkov, who announced before the Olympics that the Soviets were No. 1, Komarov kept silent—until Thursday, July 1.

Then the stocky Russian talked so much. "We Russians have improved a great deal more than the U.S. in men's track and field for the last four years," said Komarov. He could point to one accomplishment—Russia's two gold medals the day before brought its four-day track total to 10.

"We are picking young people and training them hard with regular competition between deaf athletes and also between deaf and hearing athletes," said Komarov.

The Russian deaf men's team averages 22 years of age, according to Komarov, who may have reflected on the belated Soviet conclusion that too much old age was a big factor in the Tokyo embarrassment.

**The only "old folks" in sight was high jumper Emanuil Sloutsky, who ran straight at the bar and scissored over at 6-foot-3 to win, a new Games record. The 30-year-old also triumphed at Helsinki and in Mi-**

**lan in 1957. A PE instructor at Kiev, Sloutsky is also holder of the world deaf record in this event at 6 feet 5 inches.**

**While Soviets gave the U.S. some fits, the American boys did much better than those who competed for Uncle Sam at the '61 Helsinki Games. The big thing going for us was the big improvement in 880-meter run.**

For the first time we took second and third places in the 800-meter run. The Russian men, however, cut deeply into traditional U.S. power events to score a victory in the 400 meters and also to finally take the 1,600-meter relay.

**An example of the Soviet attack on the Games' gold reserve is Leonid Djourouk, a tall, lean, 25-year-old carpenter from Khabarovsk in the eastern-most region of the USSR. He literally came halfway around the world to set two world records.**

Djourouk was Russia's only entry in the men's 800 meters. He is the Soviet deaf champion at 800 and 400 meters, with his best time at the longer distance at home a 1:56.9. Monday, June 28, he got down to 1:56.7 in losing to Karl Nygaard of Verona, Wis., by one-tenth of a second in the first semifinal.

Wednesday, two days later, Leonid Djourouk overtook Nygaard and held off another American, Tom Henes, to win the

When Bob Hayes—fastest human alive—was in high school there was one boy who could beat him in the 100-yard dash, this deaf Negro boy from Bradenton, Fla.—**THOMAS (Tommy) WILLIAMS**. After graduating from high school four years ago in Jacksonville, Bob Hayes went on to star for the Florida A&M Rattlers in football and track and is now playing pro football with the Dallas Cowboys. Hayes, who holds the 100-yard dash record of 9.1, was defeated in high school in the 100-yard dash by Bradenton's Tommy Williams in one of those rare moments in Hayes' prep career. At the time Tommy Williams was a student at Florida School for the Negro Deaf in St. Augustine. Tommy, now 23 years old, set the American deaf record in the 220-yard dash by running it in 21.2 seconds in 1962, the year he graduated from the St. Augustine school. At the Xth Games Williams placed fourth in the 200-meter finals and anchored the 400-meter USA relay squad to a new world deaf record twice, first in 42.8 in the semis and 42.7 in the finals.

880-meter finals in record time. Coming off the last turn with an unmatched kick, Djourouk won by one yard. His time of 1:55.1 broke by more than one second the six-year-old record of Germany's Christian Hille (1:56.2).

"He performed beautifully, he made his move according to schedule," said Coach Sergi Komarov.

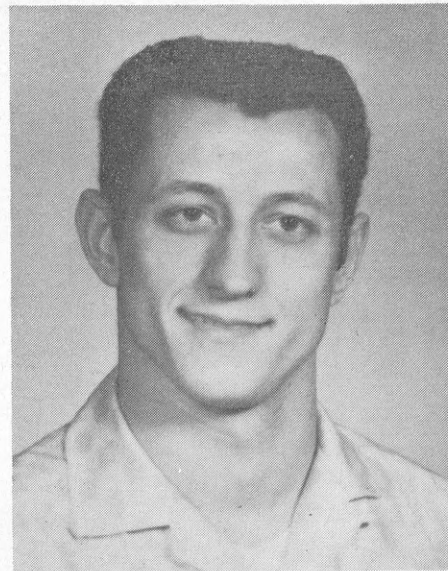
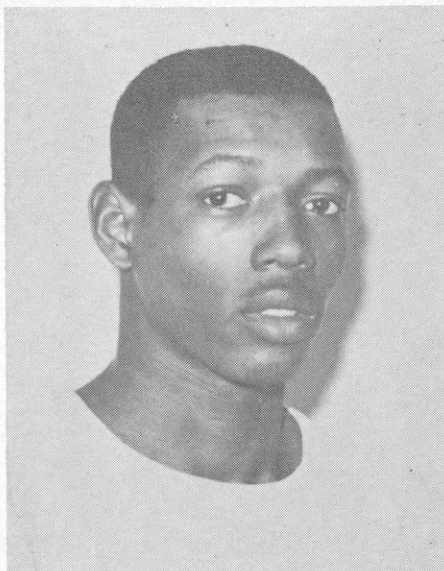
**The first four finishers smashed the mark. And the first five runners also broke the old CISS Games record, 1:56.6, made by Walter Pedersen of Denmark in the '57 Games at Milan. The American fine middle distance runners, Tom Henes of Riverside, Calif., and Karl Nygaard, both Gallaudet students, made gallant efforts to overhaul the Russian winner near the finish line by Djourouk's final sprint was good enough to stave off the American runners. This event was the most exciting of the whole Games. And Nygaard was running with blistered feet.**

Another U.S.-Russian confrontation came in the 400-meter final at 3:30 p.m. on Thursday, July 1. Djourouk, who captured the 880 previously, won by one-half second in the world record time of 48.9. The old world standard was 49.7 set by Dennis Wernimont of USA and Walter Pedersen of Denmark at the 1957 Milan Games.

Nygaard's blistered feet got worse, and for this very reason he failed to qualify for the finals. And we must also remember that the U.S. lost one great 400-meter man in Dennis Miller of Minneapolis, Minn., who did not take part in the Games due to a pulled muscle. At that time he was considered the best deaf 400-meter man in the world.

The closest an American came to a 400-meter victory was Tom Henes' second-place finish but even that wasn't close. He did it in 49.4, tying the American deaf record. And Abram Powell of Pontiac, Mich., who had a sparkling four-year athletic career at Michigan School for the Deaf where he won three straight Class D State 440-yard titles and had not lot a quarter-mile run in 34 starts, was fourth in 50.4. This was the same time Paul Adams had at the '61 Helsinki





TOM HENNES of Riverside, Calif., left, and Abram Powell of Pontiac, Mich., middle, and Jeff Lambrecht of New Orleans, La., were among the fine tracksters competing for Uncle Sam at the Xth Games. Hennes tied the American deaf record in the 400 meters in 49.4, and set a new American deaf mark in the 800 meters in 1:55.4. Lambrecht shattered the American deaf mark in the 400-meter hurdles in 55.2.

classic. Powell, by the way, did a 50 flat in the preliminary heat.

**Thus the USA lost its first 400-meter title since John Smith of Boise, Idaho, started the traditional American 400-meter victory at the '53 Brussels Games.**

The heat and the humidity lifted from Byrd Stadium for the first time on Wednesday, June 30, since the Games opened Monday. The change in the weather was timely for Russian hurdler Victor Skomarokhov.

Skomarokhov had been deploring the heat there, saying that he performed better when it was cool. In the 400-meter hurdles Wednesday he sped to a Games record, 52.5, and next day he romped in the 110-meter hurdles in 14.6, his second Games mark. He has done a world deaf mark, 13.9, in this event set last year.

**In the recent USA-Russia track and field meet at Kiev, did you note that this Victor Skomarokhov was one of the Soviets taking part in the 110-meter hurdles? He was fourth in 13.9!**

The U.S. finished 2-3 in both hurdle events, but the top American hope, Jeff Lambrecht of New Orleans, La., went sprawling to the cinders after clearing the next-to-last barrier in the 400-meter hurdles finals. He was on Skomarokhov's shoulder at the time. In the semifinals of this event Jeff had the best in 55.2, a new American deaf standard, while Skomarokhov's time was 55.3. This was the toughest blow for the United States.

The American 2-3 finishers were Donald Lyon of Richmond, Calif., and Gary Hendrix, formerly of Seattle, Wash., but now of Oakland, Calif. Lyon did 15.5 in the 110-meter hurdle finals for a new American mark.

**As we see it, eight out of 13 gold medals won by the Russians in the men's track and field were made by only THREE men. They were Viatcheslav Skomarokhov in two hurdle events, Alexandre Boitsov in three distance runs, and Victor Demanov in three distance walks.**

The deaf of America now see why we

really don't have distance runners like those from all over the world. Will we, the deaf, ever be able to better those times in those three grueling distance races, the 5,000-meters, the 10,000-meters and the 25,000-meters? If we don't have them, we will not enter them at the Belgrade Games in 1969.

The heat and humidity of Byrd Stadium precluded any possibility of a new world record or Games mark in any of those three distance runs and three distance walks. The following are the records:

#### DISTANCE RUNS

5,000 meters (World Record) — Reidar Brenden, Norway, 14:55.6, 1961.

5,000 meters (Games Record)—N. Zdot, Russia, 15:09.0, 1957.

10,000 meters (World Record) — Pauli Savalainen, Finland, 31:17.0, 1964.

10,000 meters (Games Record)—Euzebiusz Fert, Poland, 32:08.2, 1961.

25,000 meters (World Record) — Pauli Savalainen, Finland, 1:24:31.4, 1963.

25,000 meters (Games Record) — Pauli Savalainen, Finland, 1:29:04.6, 1961.

#### DISTANCE WALKS

5,000 meters (World Record)—Gerhard Sperling (Germany), 21:39.8, 1962.

5,000 meters (Games Record)—Gerhard Sperling (Germany), 22:25.0, 1961.

10,000 meters (World Record)—Victor Demanov (Russia), 43:27.6, 1963.

10,000 meters (Games Record)—Gerhard Sperling (Germany), 47:17.4, 1961.

20,000 meters (World and Games Record)—Fedor Vissokov (Russia), 1:39.02.

**These are the marks we, deaf Americans, must consider in qualifying for the USA squad for the '69 Games at Belgrade.**

Victor Demanov proved himself the best of the heel-and-toe set, but he might have competition if Gerhard Sperling of Germany took part in the Games. Sperling is from East Germany, and only athletes from West Germany participated. The East Germans asked the CISS board to approve its request for a team of its

own at the '65 Games but it was not granted. Sperling, by the way, represented Germany at the recent Tokyo Olympics and took ninth place.

In the 10,000-meter walk, Demanov lapped the U.S. entry of Morris Davis and John Dick four times. Davis, at 66 the oldest of the 725 contestants, out-kicked 53-year-old Dick, who finished last in the field of seven. Seven took part in the race and all finished despite the punishing heat. And Davis was stronger at the finish than anyone else in the race.

Davis and Dick were far off the pace in all three races but acquitted themselves well, both finishing the grind in all three walks.

Morris Davis, who still steps lively despite his age, walked in the Xth International Games for the Deaf more or less through the back door.

It was then that United States track fathers decided to include long-distance walkers on their team for the 10th edition of the Games, first ever held in this country.

So a call for help went out to New York, where garment worker Davis, a competitive walker for almost a half-century, makes women's coats. His assignment: Go to Gallaudet College and develop some walkers. Your country needs them. But his walking candidates from Gallaudet College petered out quickly. They failed to survive the rigorous training schedule that the oldtimer threw at them.

Desperate, the United States team director Art Kruger drafted Davis himself. He was the last resort.

But the slightly built (124 pounds) walker has little reason for such modesty. His track credits run as long as his years.

Runner Davis competed for Great Britain in the 5,000 and 10,000 meters in the second Games at Amsterdam in 1928. Walker Davis won the National AAU 15-kilometer championship 28 years ago and still holds the American 25-mile record of 3 hours, 43 minutes, 34 seconds set in 1935.



Davis has been an ardent walker since he was 19 years old. A transportation strike in his native London forced him to hike 14 miles to his job and he timed himself to help relieve the monotony.

John Dick, at 175 pounds, is admitted too heavy for a distance man. An all-round trackman who was a decathlon standout for the University of Wisconsin in 1938, Dick can still reach 5-foot-7 in the high jump and 11 feet in the pole vault. He can throw the discus 132 feet and the javelin almost 166 feet. Some of his recent times in running events are 33:56 in the 10,000 meters, 2:06 in half-mile and 4:54 in the mile.

Like many old friends, they snipe good naturedly at each other. In the Olympic trials last year, Dick finished fifth. He held the California record for 30 kilometers.

Davis conceded Dick's stride and form were superior and the younger walker is a better athlete. Dick replied in kind, acknowledging that Davis has more speed and better judgment of pace. Dick, an art and physical education teacher in a Milwaukee day school for the deaf, nodded his head when the New Yorker described himself as perhaps the fastest walker in the world for his age.

Both Davis and Dick knew they could not win a medal in the Games, but they both have our thanks for demonstrating their walking techniques. They both were GREAT walkers during their younger days. **They really were no disgrace to the United States team.**

If a point system were used, the Russians would be the winners in men's track and field, 206 to the United States' 182. And USSR will continue to dominate men's track and field as long as we don't have competitive walkers in the Games. In the '65 edition Russia scored 30 points while Davis and Dick garnered only 6 points for Uncle Sam. Taking out those points, both the USA and Russia would be tied at 176-all. And Russia scored FIFTY points in three distance runs, while the United States had none.

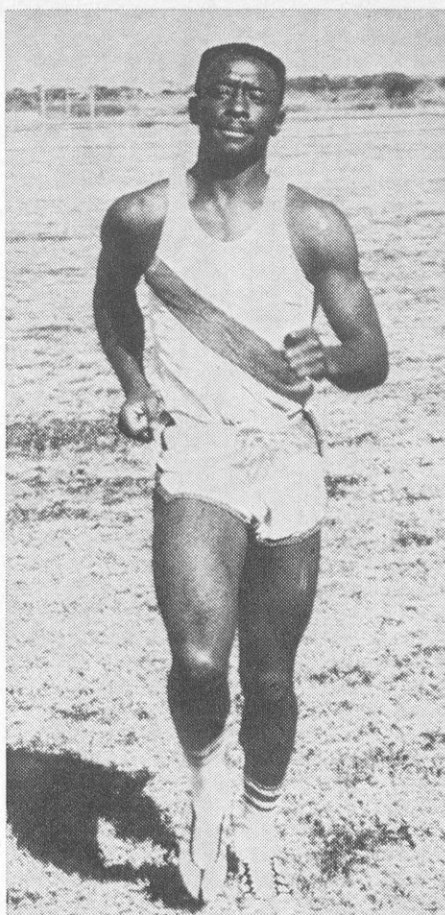
#### **DOUBLE WINNER IN GAMES, JIM DAVIS HELPS OFFSET U.S. GOLD MEDAL LAG**

In men's track and field Russia broke only three world standards. The United States also shattered three world marks.

In the '61 Games at Helsinki, Russia had three great sprinters in Eiri Cornichin, Valery Turin and Ivan Miltchenko who qualified for the finals of the 100-meter dash. The U.S. had only Deotis Goodwin of Gary, Ind., who made the finals. Yet Goodwin outsped those three Russians to win the 100 meters in the Games record time of 11.1.

Now in the recent Games, Russia had no Cornichin, Turin and Miltchenko, but had better dashmen in Vladimir Nikinov and Nikolai Souslov who both hoped to break the American monopoly in this event.

And the United States had SIX top sprinters in Edward Wright of Miami, Fla.; Jim Davis of Oakland, Calif.; Lonnie Winston of Lexington, N. C.; Charles



Despite his photo-finish loss to Jim Davis in the 100-meter finals, Edward (Flat Top) Wright is still the best USA sprinter and has run a 9.4 100-yard dash. He passed up National AAU meet at San Diego, Calif., to compete in the Xth Games. A powerful 6-foot, 175-pound runner from Miami, Fla., Wright unfortunately hurt his left leg in practice and couldn't compete in the U.S. trials. The coaches, however, gambled on him and entered him in the 100 meters. With his left thigh bandaged, Wright beat Davis in the semifinals in 10.7 for a new world record, which demolished the 22-year-old standard of 10.9 held by Sweden's K. G. Astrom.

Coward of Jackson, Miss.; Thomas Williams of Brandenton, Fla., and Sylvester Rawls of Bear Poplar, N. C.

When the United States athletes reported to Gallaudet College for a two-week training session, we took a good look at Edward Wright and considered him the No. 1 figure on the United States track team.

This tall, powerful Negro, Edward (Flat Top) Wright, who obviously comes by that nickname because of his haircut, turned in a 9.4 clocking in the 100-yard dash in a meet at Leesburg, Fla., May 7. His best 220-yard dash is a 21.5.

The 9-4 for the 100 is an American and world record for deaf competition. The 21.5 time in the 220 is a shade off the deaf mark of 21.2 held by Wright's teammate, Tom Williams. Both attended the Florida School for the Negro Deaf.

World record times for the short dashes are 9.1 and 20.0, the latter on a straight-away.

The 6-foot, 175-pounder worked out with 172 other American athletes at Gallaudet College as tryouts for the final United States IGD track team. Wright passed up a chance to compete in the National

AAU meet on June 24, 25, 26 at San Diego, Calif., because "I would have had trouble as a deaf athlete, and I wanted to run in the IGD." He qualified for the Nationals with a 9.5 100 against a strong wind in the Florida AAU meet June 11.

Wright works at the Florida school and stays in shape by running in meets throughout the state and with his friend Williams, who got Wright started on the track in 1959. The 21-year-old Wright beat 23-year-old Williams regularly in both the 100 and 220 yards.

Unfortunately Wright hurt the leg in practice and couldn't compete in the U.S. trials and he was unsure about staying around for the Games proper. However, our coaches weren't worried about his qualifying. "We treated him like Bob Hayes; we held him out," head coach Earl Roberts said, referring to the standard world-record sprinter. But the coaches had to know whether he would compete in the Games. He finally said he would, much to everyone's relief.

James Davis, a chunky Californian, surprised everybody as he worked hard during practice and in trials and finally in the Games he became the No. 1 deaf sprinter in the world. He was in excellent shape throughout.

In the first trials Tom Williams did an 11.1 in 100-meter trials, with Jim Davis second and Lonnie Winston third. And in the first 200-meter trials, Davis and Williams both were clocked in 22.8 seconds, while Charles Coward was placed third in 22.9.

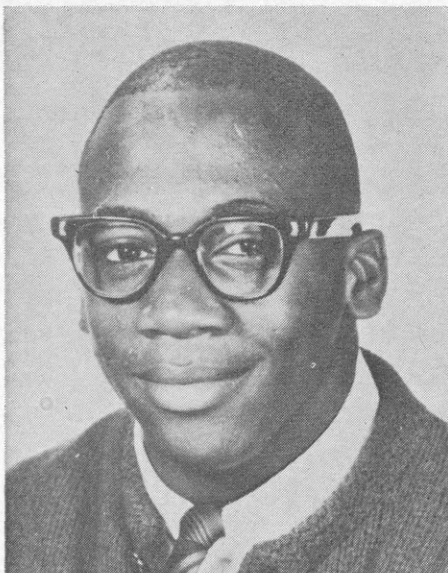
This prompted the U.S. coaches to hold additional eliminations a week later. In the 100 meters, Winston bucked a five-mile-per-hour head wind on the way to victory in 11.2 seconds. Davis was second and Williams third. And in the 200-meters Davis equalled the world deaf record with a time of 22.4 seconds. Williams was second in 22.6 seconds, followed by Coward in 22.65.

After discussion during a meeting of coaches, it was decided to have Wright, Davis and Winston in the 100 meters and Davis, Williams and Coward in the 200 meters. **Now read what happened in those sprint events at the Games.**

Since Wright had a pulled muscle in his left thigh, he didn't seem to get a polished jump out of the starting blocks, when he competed in the 100-meters. He ran with his left thigh bandaged to protect a pulled muscle. Wright actually downshifted as he neared the tape.

However, in the morning trials, Monday, June 28, all Wright did was first tie the world deaf record at 10.9 seconds, and in the semifinals, pushed by teammate Davis, Wright lowered his newly-minted mark another notch to 10.7. Davis was a half-step behind at 10.8. The 10.7 shattered the 22-year-old record of 10.9 held by Sweden's K. G. Astrom.

Winston ran 11.1 to win in the morning and 11.3 to take his afternoon race. Russia's Nikinov breezed through two elimination heats in which none of the Americans ran. Nikinov turned in times of 11.0 and 11.2. Winston and Nikinov



This is JIM DAVIS, a chunky 19-year-old Californian, who pulled a bonafide upset in the Xth Games, when he used his head to edge favored Edward Wright in the 100-meter finals. He was the only triple winner on the host team and became the first deaf American ever to win both sprint events in the Games.

were not pushed by strong competition in either heat.

Then we asked Payton Jordan as to Wright's chance in the 100-meter finals. Jordan, who handled USA sprinters, said, "Wright is physically strong and lacks finesse, but he really powers his way up the track. If he gets a good start, he'll roll in the finals. I'm looking for a 1-2 U.S. finish and quite possibly a sweep. Davis will kill anyone who falters ahead of him, and Winston can take Nikinov."

Jordan was right as Jim Davis led his country's FIRST 1-2-3 sweep in the 100-meter finals. In a blanket finish, Davis upset favored Ed Wright who beat him in the semifinals. Both were timed in 10.8. Winston was another full stride back.

You could have caught those three Americans in a little lasso, they were that close. But everyone thought Wright, who had a clear lead most of the way, was the winner. Wright thought so. He threw up his arms in a victory salute and embraced dashmates Davis and Winston.

Wright went into the race heavily favored and was considered his country's best trackman. He ran 100 yards in 9.4 last May (Davis' best is 10 seconds flat) and he beat Davis in deaf record time in the semifinals.

But the judges awarded the gold to Davis. Davis said he was surprised when he was given first place but he knew it was close. He said he broke the tape with his forehead. Wright finished erect and in second place by a whisker.

**Now our eyes turned on Davis to see if he could make good in the 200 meters. And he did!**

Wright was upset in the 100 meters by teammate Davis, and then Davis was in turn upset in what was believed his specialty, the 200 meters. Davis lost in the semifinals but had another crack at Russia's Vladimir Nikinov in Wednesday's

finals. Nikinov caught Davis at the tape and tied the world deaf record of 22.4 seconds.

Minutes after favored Jeff Lambrecht fell and handed Russian Viatcheslav Skomarokhov an easy triumph in the 400-meter hurdles, Jim Davis reversed the trend in the 200-flat race.

Davis, only 19 and giving away maturity and experience to his chief adversary, overhauled Russia's Nikinov in such a style to win the 200-meter finals, and **became the first American deaf runner ever to win both sprint events.**

Nikinov, running the inside lane after nipping Davis in Tuesday's semifinals, led coming into the straight, but Davis powered by him and won by at least two yards in 22 seconds flat. The time demolished the former world deaf record of 22.4 which had been tied by Nikinov Tuesday and also by Davis in second tryout trials at Gallaudet College a week before.

This was achieved against foreign odds, and Payton Jordan called it a wonderful effort. "The Russian had him hooked coming out of the turn and he simply reached down for that something in reserve and came on."

"The Russian actually had his back to him, but this kid simply wouldn't take that. It's an example of his great spirit and determination," Jordan said.

**While the Russians showed much improvement in the running events, the U.S. made a much better showing in the field events than they did at Milan and Helsinki, in which the Americans outmedaled the Russians, 10 to 4.**

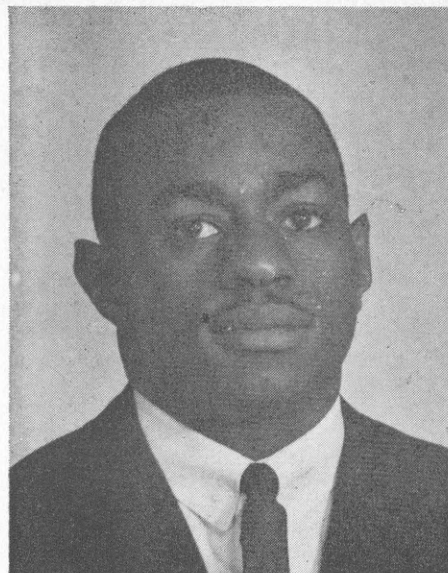
For the first time the USA had a winner in long jump, and also three high jumpers who did 6 feet at the Games, but only one of them took a bronze medal.

The first gold medal winner for the United States on the opening day was a familiar figure on the top platform of the winners' podium. Mighty Joe Russell of Sardis, Miss., flipped the shot 46 feet, ½ inch. It was the third consecutive gold medal in these games for Russell, who won at Helsinki four years ago and at Milan four years before that.

Shotputter Russell, a luggage factory worker who is a solid 258-pounder, left the stadium apologizing for not throwing farther as his winning shot was below his world mark and the 50-foot goal he had set for himself this year. He could have if he had practiced for four years after the Helsinki Games, but he did not have time as he is a family man. He had practiced only since February.

Another familiar figure on the victory platform was high jumper Emanuil Sloutsky, who amazed the crowd with his style as he cleared 6-feet-3. Starting off in mincing steps, Sloutsky headed straight for the bar, then scissored his way over.

Bjarne Gunnerud of Norway surprised everybody by taking second place with a 6-2 effort. Leon Grant, the 6-8 athlete from Raleigh, N. C.; James Scott of Winston-Salem, N. C.; and Jim Reineck of Sheboygan, Wis., highjumped 6 feet, but Grant had fewer misses and was awarded third place. It was the first time in the Games history that the first five fin-



**LONG JUMP GOLD MEDALIST**—Al Couthen of Stamford, Conn., became the first USA athlete to win a first in a Games long jump event. His winning effort was 22 feet 4½ inches.

ishers highjumped 6 feet. In the 1957 Games at Milan, Sloutsky was the only athlete who did 6 feet, while American Joe Maxwell finished second at 5-10. And none did 6 feet at the '61 Helsinki Games and Sloutsky won at 5-9¼.

The U.S. was shut out in the long jump at both Milan and Helsinki Games, but this time Al Couthen, a Gallaudet College student and football quarterback broadjumped 22 feet, 4½ inches on his first effort for a gold medal. His teammate, Ken Pedersen of Berkeley, Calif., surprised us by taking third place at 21-6. Alexi Suprunova of Russia was second at 22-3. The world record is 22 feet 9 inches, and it was set by Anatole Simonenko of Russia at the '57 Milan Games.

Pedersen, who is only 17 years old, was the top deaf schoolboy in the 880 yards this year, but he failed to make the USA team in the 800 meters when he tried out for this event. However, Ken asked for a chance to try out for the long jump and he made it. To our way of thinking Ken Pedersen is one athlete to be watched for the '69 Games.

Triple jumper Alexi Suprunov outleaped everybody with his effort of 47-6. His teammate, world record holder Lev Gourov, had to withdraw with a leg injury after his second jump but still earned the bronze medal. The world record is 49 feet 9 inches set at the '61 Helsinki Games. Gourov also won the triple jump at the Milan Games at 48-1¾.

**Bill Ramborger of Redlands, Calif., and a student at Gallaudet College, was the hard luck athlete on the USA squad as he took fourth place in the triple jump, also fourth in the long jump and fifth in the javelin.**

The pole vault was won by Finland's Teuvo Suutari at the unexciting height of 13 feet, a new Games record. His performance added luster to the event which had only three entrants, lowest in the history of the Games. His closest competition came from A. J. Marshall of Pen-



dleton, Ind., who cleared 12 feet 6 inches. Dave Oglethorpe of Columbia, La., had pole trouble as he broke two during practice, and although he has previously vaulted over 13 feet he failed at the 12-foot height.

Suutari, a 25-year-old painter from Oulu in central Finland, holds the world deaf record with a vault of 13 feet 7 inches. Sigmund Johovsky of Russia, defending champion, did not compete because of an injury.

Other Americans who got medals in the field events were Bill Zachariasen of Decatur, Ill., and now working in Washington, D. C., bronze in the shot put; Bob Corbett of Miami, Ariz., also working in D.C. and recently married to the IGD beauty contest winner Lily Wilmarth, second place in the discus; Ralph Harvey, a 250-pounder from Dunn, N. C., third place in the hammer throw, and Dick Ramborger, third place in the javelin.

Triple jump was the only field event in which the U.S. failed to win a medal. At the Helsinki Games in 1961, the Americans did not get any medal in five field events. This was a big improvement.

**P.S.: The only non-Russian to take a running title was Italian Francesco Chiesurin who chopped more than two seconds off the world deaf metric mile mark with his 3:55.7 effort.**

Sammy King proved that he was the United States' best metric miler when he practiced for the USA team. And he was the only American who qualified for the finals. In one of the three heats King led most of the way and appeared to be on his way to a first place finish. He ran out of gas near the finish, however, and was overtaken by Poland's Jerzy Kolacz. Kolacz was timed at 4:09.5, King at 4:09.6

and Italy's Chiesurin at 4:09.7. King did beat Chiesurin, who went on to break the world standard in the finals. Against strong competition in the finals King finished in 11th place at 4:09.0.

Performing for the Florida School for the Negro Deaf, Sammy King was undefeated in the high school mile for the last two years. No wonder he was our best metric miler.

Below are results of Men's Track and Field:

#### MEN'S TRACK AND FIELD

##### 100 Meters (Heats)

First Heat: 1) Lonnie Winston (USA), 11.1; 2) Henryk Kolodziej (Poland), 11.3; 3) Giacomo Giannone (Italy), 11.7.

Second Heat: 1) Edward Wright (USA), 10.9 (NEW GAMES RECORD); 2) Bjarne Gunnerud (Norway), 11.5; 3) Joseph Vandenberg (Belgium), 11.8.

Third Heat: 1) Vladimir Nikonov (Russia), 11.0; 2) Michel Corail (France), 11.5; 3) Stefan Piechocki (Poland), 11.6.

Fourth Heat: 1) Michel Domanski (Poland), 11.4; 2) Per Larsen (Norway), 11.4; 3) Giuseppe DeLuca (Italy), 11.8.

Fifth Heat: 1) James Davis (USA), 11.1; 2) Tapio Laine (Finland), 11.6; 3) Peter Dewitz (Germany), 12.0.

Sixth Heat: 1) Nikolai Souslov (Russia), 11.4; 2) Friedhelm Lange (Germany), 12.1; 3) Emanuele Mastrodonato (Italy), 12.1.

##### 100 Meters (Semifinals)

First Heat: 1) Lonnie Winston (USA), 11.3; 2) Michel Domanski (Poland), 11.3; 3) Joseph Vandenberg (Belgium), 11.6.

Second Heat: 1) Edward Wright (USA), 10.7 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) James Davis (USA), 10.8; 3) Henryk Kolodziej (Poland), 11.0.

Third Heat: 1) Vladimir Nikinov (Russia), 11.2; 2) Nikolai Souslov (Russia), 11.3; 3) Tapio Laine (Finland), 11.6.

##### 100 Meters (Final)

1) Davis (USA), 10.8; 2) Wright (USA), 10.8; 3) Winston (USA), 11.0; 4) Nikinov (Russia), 11.2; 5) Souslov (Russia), 11.3; 6) Domanski (Poland), 11.6.

##### 200 Meters (Heats)

First Heat: 1) Thomas Williams (USA), 23.1; 2) Michel Domanski (Poland), 24.4; 3) Michel Corail (France), 24.4.

Second Heat: 1) James Davis (USA), 22.5 (NEW GAMES RECORD); 2) Henryk Kolodziej (Poland), 23.0; 3) Franco DeNevi (Italy), 23.3.

Third Heat: 1) Charles Coward (USA), 23.3; 2) Nikolai Souslov (Russia), 24.1; 3) Tapio Laine (Finland), 24.5.

Fourth Heat: 1) Vladimir Nikinov (Russia), 23.0; 2) Joseph Vandenberg (Belgium), 23.6; 3) Julian Warpulewski (Poland), 24.4.

##### 200 Meters (Semifinals)

First Heat: 1) Vladimir Nikinov (Russia), 22.4 (EQUALS WORLD RECORD); 2) James Davis (USA), 22.4; 3) Franco DeNevi (Italy), 22.8.

Second Heat: 1) Charles Coward (USA), 22.8; 2) Thomas Williams (USA), 22.8; 3) Henryk Kolodziej (Poland), 23.0.

##### 200 Meters (Final)

1) Davis (USA), 22.0 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Nikinov (Russia), 22.5; 3) Coward (USA), 22.5; 4) Williams (USA), 22.8; 5) Kolodziej (Poland), 22.9; 6) DeNevi (Italy), 23.2.

##### 400 Meters (Heats)

First Heat: 1) Leonid Djourouk (Russia), 49.8; 2) Abram Powell (USA), 50.0; 3) Julian Warpulewski (Poland), 52.8.

Second Heat: 1) Thomas Henes (USA), 50.0; 2) Vladimir Sannikov (Russia), 51.8; 3) Werner Schulz (Germany), 53.2.

Third Heat: 1) Henryk Kolodziej (Poland), 51.7; 2) Karl Nygaard (USA), 53.0; 3) Michel Corail (France), 53.1.

Fourth Heat: 1) Vladimir Nikinov (Russia), 51.1; 2) Uwe Meiner (Germany), 52.9; 3) Ryszard Lelandowski (Poland), 53.3.

##### 400 Meters (Semifinals)

First Heat: 1) Leonid Djourouk (Russia), 50.1; 2) Vladimir Sannikov (Russia), 51.2; 3) Henryk Kolodziej (Poland), 52.2.

Second Heat: 1) Vladimir Nikinov (Russia), 50.6; 2) Thomas Henes (USA), 50.8; 3) Abram Powell (USA), 52.3 (Karl Nygaard of USA was fourth in 52.7 and was eliminated.)

##### 400 Meters (Final)

1) Djourouk (Russia), 48.9 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Henes (USA), 49.4 (TIES AMERICAN RECORD); 3) Nikinov (Russia), 49.5; 4) Powell (USA), 50.4; 5) Sannikov (Russia), 50.6; 6) Kolodziej (Poland), 52.0.

##### 800 Meters (Heats)

First Heat: 1) Thomas Henes (USA), 1:58.6; 2) Francesco Chiesurin (Italy), 1:59.6; 3) Leslie Anderson (Great Britain), 2:03.5.

Second Heat: 1) Karl Nygaard (USA), 1:58.9; 2) Kazmierz Wrobel (Poland), 1:58.9; 3) Uwe Meiner (Germany), 2:04.3.

Third Heat: 1) Olli Lehti (Finland), 2:02.1; 2) Boleslaw Brzoska (Poland), 2:02.2; 3) Donald Beech (Great Britain), 2:03.2.

Fourth Heat: 1) Leonid Djourouk (Russia), 2:00.0; 2) Clyde Jourdin (Canada), 2:00.0; 3) Ron Scriptor (USA), 2:00.3.

##### 800 Meters (Semifinals)

First Heat: 1) Karl Nygaard (USA), 1:56.6 (TIES GAMES RECORD); 2) Leonid Djourouk (Russia), 1:56.7; 3) Francesco Chiesurin (Italy), 1:57.3 (Ron Scriptor of USA was fifth in 2:02.3 and was eliminated. Boleslaw Brzoska of Poland did 1:57.8 for fourth place, but was eliminated.

Second Heat: 1) Thomas Henes (USA), 1:59.2; 2) Kazmierz Wrobel (Poland), 1:59.2; 3) Olli Lehti (Finland), 2:00.3.

##### 800 Meters (Final)

1) Djourouk (Russia), 1:55.1 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Henes (USA), 1:55.4 (NEW AMERICAN RECORD); 3) Nygaard (USA), 1:55.5; 4) Chiesurin (Italy), 1:55.9; 5) Wrobel (Poland), 1:56.4; 6) Lehti (Finland), 1:58.3.

##### 1,500 Meters (Heats)

First Heat: Kazmierz Wrobel (Poland), 4:00.4; 2) Genadi Dvornikov (Russia), 4:01.5; 3) Bjorn Myran (Norway), 4:08.0; 4) Herwarth Schroeder (Germany), 4:08.5. (Stephen Baldwin of USA was fifth in 4:10.2 and was eliminated.)

Second Heat: 1) Peter Hay (Great Britain), 4:06.0; 2) Boleslaw Brzoska (Poland), 4:06.3; 3) Reidar Brenden (Norway), 4:06.3; 4) Jean Reby (Belgium), 4:07.1. (Bob Scriptor of USA was sixth in 4:13.4 and was eliminated.)

Third Heat: 1) Jerzy Kolacz (Poland), 4:09.5; 2) Sammy King (USA), 4:09.6; 3) Francesco Chiesurin (Italy), 4:09.7; 4) Olli Lehti (Finland), 4:21.8.

##### 1,500 Meters (Final)

1) Chiesurin (Italy), 3:55.7 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Wrobel (Poland), 3:57.8; 3) Dvornikov (Russia), 3:58.7; 4) Brzoska (Poland), 3:58.7; 5) Brenden (Norway), 4:03.0; 6) Kolacz (Poland), 4:03.8. (Sammy King of USA was 11th in 4:09.0.)

##### 5,000 Meters

1) Alexandre Boitsov (Russia), 15:13.6; 2) Jerzy Kolacz (Poland), 15:15.4; 3) Kalevi Kunigas (Finland), 15:16.4; 4) Genadi Dvornikov (Russia), 15:19.0; 5) Anatole Zelenine (Russia), 15:20.6; 6) Michel Morel (France), 16:04.0. Larry Johnson of Idaho Falls, Idaho; Stephen Bald-

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win of Charlestown, Mass., and Robert Skedsmo of Compton, Calif., were the Americans competing in this event. Johnson was the first to finish in 19th place.

#### 10,000 Meters

1) Alexandre Boitsov (Russia), 32:11.6; 2) Anatole Zelenine (Russia), 32:22.4; 3) Pauli Savolainen (Finland), 32:33.4; 4) Hansjorg Schoenberg (Germany), 33:06.4; 5) Euzebiusz Fert (Poland), 33:16.0; 6) Michel Morel (France), 33:29.4. Ralph Gibbins of USA was 10th in 38:00.4, while John Dyreson of USA finished in 11th place in 38:58.0.

#### 25 Kilometer Finals

1) Alexandre Boitsov (Russia), 1:29:28.4; 2) Genadi Dvornikov (Russia), 1:30:00.8; 3) Michio Takayama (Japan), 1:31:16.2; 4) Anatole Zelenine (Russia), 1:32:15.8; 5) Euzebiusz Fert (Poland), 1:36:44.4; 6) Kalman Mohr (Hungary), 1:39:36.6. Ralph Gibbins of USA was placed in 8th place in 1:46:00.6 for a NEW AMERICAN RECORD. Stephen Baldwin and Vadja Kolombatovic of USA finished in 9th and 11th places in 1:47:11.0 and 2:03:55.2 respectively.

#### 400-Meter Hurdles (Semifinals)

First Heat: 1) Jeff Lambrecht (USA), 55.2 (NEW AMERICAN RECORD); 2) Gary Hendrix (USA), 56.7; 3) Helmut Lenz (Germany), 59.3. Second Heat: 1) Viatcheslav Skomarokhov (Russia), 55.3; 2) Donald Lyon (USA), 56.7; 3) Ryszard Lewandowski (Poland), 58.9; 4) Primo Cajani (Italy), 59.1.

#### 400-Meter Hurdles (Final)

1) Skomarokhov (Russia), 52.5 (NEW GAMES RECORD); 2) Lyon (USA), 55.5; 3) Hendrix (USA), 56.6; 4) Lewandowski (Poland), 57.0; 5) Cajani (Italy), 58.9. Lambrecht of USA fell and did not finish.

#### 110-Meter (Final)

1) Skomarokhov (Russia), 14.6 (NEW GAMES RECORD); 2) Lyon (USA), 15.5 (NEW AMERICAN RECORD); 3) Hendrix (USA), 15.6; 4) Lambrecht (USA), 15.8; 5) Lewandowski (Poland), 17.0; 6) Lenz (Germany), 18.5.

#### High Jump

1) Emanuel Sloutsky (Russia), 6.3 (NEW GAMES RECORD); 2) Bjarne Gunnarud (Norway), 6.2; 3) Leon Grant (USA), 6.0; 4) Stephen Reineck (USA), 6.0; 5) James Scott (USA), 6.0; 6) Udo Hilger (Germany), 5.7.

#### Long Jump

1) Albert Couthen (USA), 22-4½; 2) Alexi Suprunova (Russia), 22-3; 3) Kenneth Pedersen (USA), 21-6; 4) William Ramborger (USA), 21-5½; 5) Tapio Laine (Finland), 21-4½; 6) Siegfried George (Germany), 21-3; 7) Pertti Mikkola (Finland), 21-3.

#### Triple Jump

1) Alexi Suprunov (Russia), 47-6; 2) Chantal Gaumont (France), 45-8¼; 3) Lev Gourov (Russia), 45-6½; 4) William Ramborger (USA), 44-3½; 5) Voitto Heikkila (Finland), 43-10½; 6) Walther Pedersen (Norway), 43-2½; 7) Charles Marsh (USA), 41-7¼. Rene Gamache, holder of American deaf record at 44 ft. 6½ in., was eliminated during trials.

#### Shot Put

1) Joe Russell (USA), 46-6¼; 2) Stefan Gaffke (Poland), 45-1; 3) William Zachariasen (USA), 43-4½; 4) P. Mostsevoy (Russia), 42-5¼; 5) Herbert Stacker (Germany), 42-4¼; 6) Karl Ottala (Finland), 42-1½; 7) Aleksander Zivanovic (Yugoslavia), 42-1½. John Harvey of USA was eliminated during trials.

#### Discus

1) Stefan Gaffke (Poland), 145-1½ (NEW GAMES RECORD); 2) Robert Corbett (USA), 137-9; 3) Herbert Stacker (Germany), 137-1; 4) Anders Nordell (Sweden), 130-11½; 5) Jack Cooper (USA), 130-10; 6) Ole Artmann (Denmark), 127-11½. Ralph Hawley of USA was eliminated during trials.

#### Javelin

1) Jerzy Stegner (Poland), 198-8½; 2) Simo Kujala (Finland), 186-6; 3) Richard Ramborger (USA), 185-11; 4) Emanuel Sloutsky (Russia), 172-11; 5) William Ramborger (USA), 167-8; 6) William Smith (USA), 135-10.

#### Hammer Throw

1) Olaf Garberg (Norway), 166-4; 2) Aleksander Zivanovic (Yugoslavia), 157-11; 3) Ralph Hawley (USA), 98-½; 4) David Takacs (USA), 82-9.

#### 5,000-Meter Walk

1) Victor Demanov (Russia), 22:53.6; 2) Stanislaw Barburzynski (Poland), 24:16.8; 3) Odd Landehagen (Norway), 24:26.6; 4) Bengt-Ake Blomquist (Sweden), 25:38.8; 5) Harald Angeltveit (Norway), 27:14.8; 6) John Dick (USA), 28:13.2; 7) Morris Davis (USA), 29:52.8.

#### 10,000-Meter Walk

1) Victor Demanov (Russia), 51:41.6; 2) Stanislaw Barburzynski (Poland), 54:11.8; 3) Bengt-Ake Blomquist (Sweden), 54:35.4; 4) Odd Landehagen (Norway), 59:16.4; 5) Harald Angeltveit (Norway), 59:21.6; 6) Morris Davis (USA), 64:12.8; 7) John Dick (USA), 64:53.4.

#### 20,000-Meter Walk

1) Victor Demanov (Russia), 1:48:40.4; 2) Odd Landehagen (Norway), 1:50:21.4; 3) Stanislaw Barburzynski (Poland), 1:50:33.8; 4) John Dick (USA); 5) Harald Angeltveit (Norway); 6) Morris Davis (USA).

#### 4x100-Meter Relay (Semifinals)

First Heat: 1) USA (Lonnie Winston, James Davis, Leo Reid, Thomas Williams), 42.8 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Italy, 44.2; 3) Germany, 44.5; 4) India, 52.5.

Second Heat: 1) Russia (Souslov, Nikinov, Sannikov, Skomarokhov), 43.8; 2) Poland, 44.2; 3) France, 45.5; 4) Finland, 46.4.

#### 4x100-Meter Relay (Finals)

1) USA, 42.7 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Russia, 43.3; 3) Poland, 43.5; 4) Germany, 44.3; 5) France, 45.1; 6) Italy (did not finish).

#### 4x400-Meter Relay (Semifinals)

First Heat: 1) Russia (Nikinov, Skomarokhov, Diourouk, Nikinov), 3:20.9 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Italy, 3:27.3; 3) Germany, 3:31.8; 4) Great Britain, 3:39.1.

Second Heat: 1) USA (Abram Powell, Donald Lyons, Jeff Lambrecht, Thomas Henes), 3:22.8; 2) Poland, 3:29.6; 3) France, 3:35.5.

#### 4x400-Meter Relay (Finals)

1) Russia, 3:17.6 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) USA, 3:21.0 (NEW AMERICAN RECORD); 3) Italy, 3:27.2; 4) Poland, 3:29.9; 5) Germany, 3:33.7; 6) France, 3:37.8.

(To be continued next month)

## Norman Artz Garners 1965 MDGA Honors

The 18th annual Midwest Deaf Golf Association's 36-hole medal play tournament was held at the Hiawatha Golf Course in Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 5-6 with 68 golfers representing 15 states and Canada on hand to compete for trophies and prizes in each of the four flights.

Glancing at the scores tells only half the story. As if the Hiawatha course, with its fast undulating greens, unyielding rough, and hazards galore wasn't tough enough, heavy rains turned the 6438 yard, par 73 layout into a golfer's private hell.

It was under these conditions that Norman Artz posted an aggregate 152 to wrest the MDGA crown from defending champ Richard Opseth of White Bear Lake, Minn., who was runnerup with 157. After being one stroke in arrears on opening day, the Dayton, Ohio, belter played a precision game from tee to green and putted with radar to forge ahead on the front nine of the closing round and was never headed as Opseth failed to bring his balky driver under control. Artz, taking his first MDGA crown, was given a short scare when Art Gendreau of East Troy, Wis., made a run for the lead. Gendreau soon faded yet managed to hold on to third place with his 159 total.

In the first flight (flights determined by opening round scores), Bill Tonigan had to go one extra hole to take the championship from Robert Lindberg after the duo had matched 177s for the 36 holes. Frank Dunham spurred them on by shooting 180, good for third place.

The second flight saw old perennial Philip Zola nudge F. Sund for the first place trophy and in the hackers' or third

flight, W. Johnson nipped K. Thompson for the right to boast being the best 100 shooter in the MDGA.

As is the custom in the MDGA, every golfer entered was awarded a prize starting with Champion Artz down to H. Dyhuizen who brought up the rear. This in addition to the well-planned program presented by the Minneapolis sponsors which included a buffet supper where 176 people tackled a wide variety of delectable dishes.

Now the golfers are looking ahead to 1966 when the 19th annual MDGA meet will be held in Cambridge, Wis. Heading the MDGA for 1965-66 will be Frank Dunham, president; Frank Sullivan, vice president; Ray Kessenich, secretary-treasurer.

Scores for the 36 holes:

#### Championship Flight

|                                      |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. N. Artz, Dayton, Ohio             | 76-76—152 |
| 2. R. Opseth, White Bear Lake, Minn. | 75-82—157 |
| 3. A. Gendreau, East Troy, Wis.      | 78-81—159 |
| 4. C. Heberlein, Cambridge, Wis.     | 80-81—161 |
| 5. J. Kunz, St. Paul, Minn.          | 85-77—162 |
| 6. G. Dudas, Norristown, Pa.         | 82-82—164 |
| 7. W. Stewart, Minneapolis, Minn.    | 83-85—168 |
| 8. R. Kessenich, Madison, Wis.       | 83-87—170 |
| 9. D. Harvey, Rochester, N. Y.       | 84-92—178 |
| 10. R. Gerich, Oconomowoc, Wis.      | 89-89—178 |
| 11. H. Fisk, Black River Falls, Wis. | 87-95—182 |
| 12. W. Mayfield, Ontario, Canada     | 84-99—183 |
| 13. T. Diot, Albany, N. Y.           | 87-96—183 |

#### First Flight

|                                   |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| *1. W. Tonigan, Waukegan, Ill.    | 90-87—177  |
| 2. R. Lindberg, Lincoln, Nebr.    | 91-86—177  |
| 3. F. Dunham, Battle Creek, Mich. | 95-85—180  |
| 4. J. Dye, Milwaukee, Wis.        | 93-88—181  |
| 5. J. Tetnowski, Depew, N. Y.     | 93-91—184  |
| 6. H. Petrowske, Detroit, Mich.   | 95-93—188  |
| 7. R. Barr, Mazon, Ill.           | 93-95—188  |
| 8. M. Finneran, Joliet, Ill.      | 93-96—189  |
| 9. F. Sullivan, Chicago, Ill.     | 96-96—192  |
| 10. J. Popowski, Milwaukee, Wis.  | 92-103—195 |
| 11. J. Jacobs, Austin, Texas      | 95-101—196 |
| 12. L. Fowler, Dayton, Ohio       | 95-102—197 |
| 13. E. Rodgers, Birmingham, Ala.  | 94-105—199 |
| 14. D. Johnson, Welch, Minn.      | 96-105—201 |
| 15. S. Taubert, St. Paul, Minn.   | 93-110—203 |

\* Won Sudden Death.

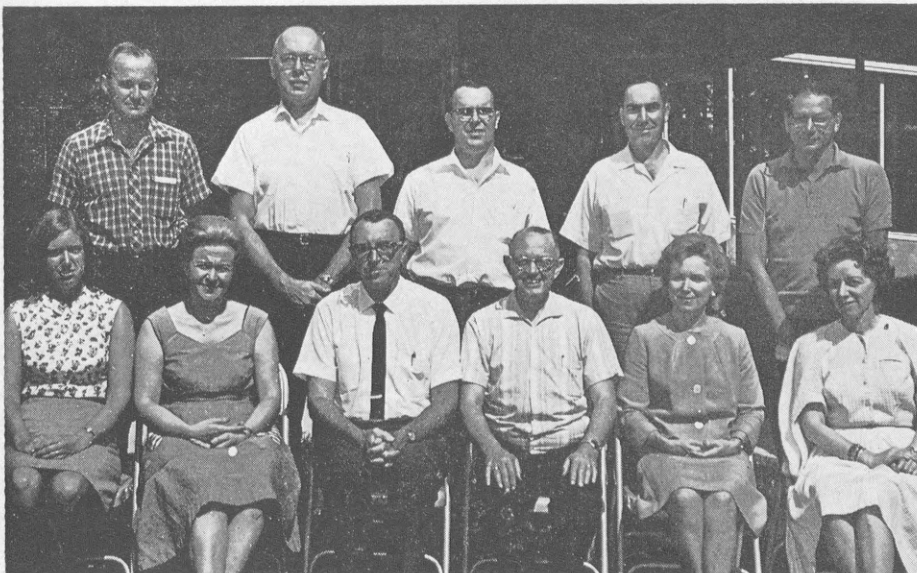
#### Second Flight

|                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Philip Zola, Milwaukee, Wis.   | 98-95—193   |
| 2. F. Sund, St. Paul, Minn.       | 101-93—194  |
| 3. W. Berg, N. St. Paul, Minn.    | 99-97—196   |
| 4. L. Vos, Minneapolis, Minn.     | 98-99—197   |
| 5. R. Appleyard, Kalamazoo, Mich. | 99-98—197   |
| 6. H. Burton, Minneapolis, Minn.  | 100-98—198  |
| 7. R. Bowden, Cicero, Ill.        | 98-102—200  |
| 8. F. Mog, Denver, Colo.          | 102-98—200  |
| 9. I. Rahn, Dayton, Ohio          | 102-98—200  |
| 10. S. Zimmer, Flint, Mich.       | 98-103—201  |
| 11. R. Smith, Flint, Mich.        | 100-104—204 |
| 12. R. Lankenau, Akron, Ohio      | 102-102—204 |
| 13. O. Johnson, Richfield, Minn.  | 99-110—209  |
| 14. E. Paige, Gary, Ind.          | 101-109—210 |
| 15. J. Ramsey, Waukegan, Ill.     | 103-107—210 |
| 16. T. Maelzer, Kansas            | 103-108—211 |
| 17. D. Neumann, Tucson, Ariz.     | 103-111—214 |
| 18. Schumacher, Minn.             | 104-116—220 |

#### Third Flight

|                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. W. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.      | 108-98—206  |
| 2. K. Thompson, Minneapolis, Minn.  | 107-101—208 |
| 3. J. Berlowitz, Bronx, N. Y.       | 107-102—209 |
| 4. H. Ahern, St. Paul, Minn.        | 108-111—219 |
| 5. W. Cordans, Delavan, Wis.        | 110-109—219 |
| 6. R. Smisek, Minneapolis, Minn.    | 109-114—222 |
| 7. R. Corcoran, Minneapolis, Minn.  | 117-105—222 |
| 8. R. Stifter, Minneapolis, Minn.   | 112-113—225 |
| 9. A. Yoder, Flint, Mich.           | 108-118—226 |
| 10. W. Haroldson, St. Paul, Minn.   | 110-116—226 |
| 11. J. McGinnis, Chicago, Ill.      | 116-112—228 |
| 12. R. Lewison, New Hope, Minn.     | 118-113—231 |
| 13. K. McKenney, Minneapolis, Minn. | 111-123—234 |
| 14. H. Fields, Milwaukee, Wis.      | 119-115—234 |
| 15. E. Nelson, Chicago, Ill.        | 111-125—236 |
| 16. W. Nahrgang, Ontario, Canada    | 123-114—237 |
| 17. G. Vance, Michigan              | 118-123—241 |
| 18. G. Wilson, Berwyn, Ill.         | 121-120—241 |
| 19. D. Van Hemert, Des Moines, Iowa | 122-120—242 |
| 20. J. Huff, Chicago, Ill.          | 122-129—251 |
| 21. E. Kelpine, Milwaukee, Wis.     | 118-135—253 |
| 22. H. Dyhuizen, Berwyn, Ill.       | 131-130—261 |





**MACKWORTH ISLAND WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS**—At the Governor Baxter State School for the Deaf on Mackworth Island, Portland, Maine, a group of 11—plus several consultants who came for a day or two at a time—wrote a manual on interpreting for the Deaf, putting in three weeks of solid work. Seated (left to right): Miss Ann Langmaid, secretary; Mrs. Barbara Babbini, Sherman Oaks, Calif.; Joseph P. Youngs, host and co-director, Portland, Maine; Kenneth Huff, Delavan, Wis.; Mrs. Edna Adler, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Lucile Taylor, Delavan, Wis. Standing: McCay Vernon, Urbana, Ill.; Edward Scouten, Baton Rouge, La.; Roger Falberg, Boston, Mass.; Jess Smith, Indianapolis, Ind.; Ralph Neesam, Berkeley, Calif. Not present: Stephen Quigley, co-director, Urbana, Ill.



**GOVERNOR BAXTER VISITS WORKSHOP**—Percival P. Baxter (center), governor of Maine from 1921 to 1925, for whom the school for the deaf is named due to his donation of Mackworth Island for its campus, is shown while visiting the Workshop on Interpreting for the Deaf which met in July. In this picture Ralph Neesam (right) is giving him some instruction in the language of signs as Joseph Youngs, superintendent of the school and co-director of the workshop, looks on. "Governor" Baxter visits Mackworth Island almost daily.

## California Home For The Aged Deaf

by EINER ROSENKJAR

After many years of patient toil and countless frustrations the deaf people of California now have a Home for their senior citizens, a Home they can be proud of.

The dedication of the Home took place on the 13th of June, 1965. After Foster D. Gilbert, one of the tireless workers for the new Home, gave a few remarks in dedication, a ribbon was cut, and in streamed visitors to inspect what is conceivably the most modern home for the aged deaf in America.

After a long search land was found

for the Home in Arcadia, on 529 Las Tunas Drive, about 10 miles from Los Angeles. The lot, measuring 100 feet by 191 feet, was purchased for \$40,000. Most of this amount came from donations from generous friends, and the balance came from a reserve building fund.

Foster D. Gilbert and Einer Rosenkjar undertook to make a plan for the building. With President Lucy Sigman watching and Treasurer Anne Nelson holding the money bag, a U-shaped building was hit upon. It would contain a patio facing west, and would be convenient and eco-

nomical. The final plans were drawn by Clarence H. Rawlings, A.I.A., with the structural part taken care of by Einer Rosenkjar, civil engineer. Contractor Thomas Masterson of El Monte, Calif., submitted the lowest bid of \$97,617 for the construction of the building.

There was at first some difficulty in securing a loan to meet the contract price on account of the type of occupancy. Finally the Lincoln Loan and Savings Association of California was prevailed upon to grant the loan.

Ground was broken on Nov. 1, 1964, in an impressive ceremony, but the work did not start until January 4, 1965. Reason for the delay was that certain papers had to be signed by the officers of California Association of the Deaf, which actually owns the property, but which is run by a separate board of managers selected with the CAD officers' approval. The officers being in several different locations in the state, it was difficult to get in touch with them and get their approval quickly.

The exterior walls of the building are of concrete blocks with brick facing in the front. For safety, a fire wall composed of concrete blocks divides the building into halves. The roof is covered with pastel green rock.

The living room and the dining room have a high exposed beam ceiling, and the two rooms may be made into separate rooms by a folding wall. The living room looks out through large plate glass windows and doors upon a spacious patio. In the patio, is a beautiful evergreen Chinese elm tree donated by Mrs. Loyall Watson in memory of her departed husband, and also there are numerous patio furniture donated by Mrs. Cecilia Willman. Flowering plants abound each side of the walks around the house and around the patio. In the front is a 19-car parking lot with shrubs in well-located places.

The house contains an air conditioning and heating plant, and it has a combination heat-actuated and manual fire alarm system, and visual and audible signal alerting devices in every room and corridors. The building will house 24 residents and three staff workers. It has a spacious laundry room, a storage room, and a combination office and doctor consultation room. And not the least of all, it contains a very modern kitchen.

An open house was held on July 11. Catered snacks and coffee were served the visitors who numbered over 300. On July 12, the elderly people began moving into their new home. On that date, there were 14 residents.

President Hal Ramger of the California Association of the Deaf must be smiling pleasantly at having achieved one of his objectives during his tenure of office. There are too many donors who have generously given in order that our elderly people may have a decent place in the last years of their lives for us to list here. Their names may be found in a book kept for that purpose at the Home.

# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Robert G. Sanderson, President

Frederick C. Schreiber, Sec.-Treas.

## State Association News

### Mrs. Alice Beardsley Heads Empire State Association

At its Centennial Convention held in Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 1-4, the Empire State Association elected the following officers for 1965-1967: Mrs. Alice Beardsley, Webster, president; Albert Berke, New York City, vice president; Richard W. Corcoran, Albany, secretary; Clifford Leach, Binghamton, treasurer; Claude Samuelson, Rochester, and Carlton Strail, Syracuse, four-year trustees. Jack M. Ebin, New York City, and Robert Heacock, Buffalo, are holdover trustees.

Mr. Ebin was the recipient of the Thomas Francis Fox Prize awarded biennially for outstanding contributions to the ESAD. Massena, on the St. Lawrence Seaway, was chosen as the site of the 1967 convention.

\* \* \*

### Francis Crowe of Duluth Heads Minnesota Association

Minnesota Association of the Deaf officers elected last month at the convention held at Albert Lea: Francis Crowe, Duluth, president; Arthur Peterson, Albert Lea, first vice president; Maurice Potter, Windom, second vice president; Myrtle Allen, Minneapolis, secretary; Charles Vadnais, White Bear Lake, treasurer. Directors are Herman von Hippel, St. Paul; Wesley Lauritsen, Faribault; Ray Perkins, St. Paul.

\* \* \*

### Allan F. Bubeck Head Of Texas Association

Officers of the Texas Association of the Deaf for 1965-1967: Allan F. Bubeck, Jr., Beaumont, president; Eugene Piercy, Houston, vice president; Mrs. H. B. Stanley, Jr., Fort Worth, secretary; Andrew B. Beckham, Jr., Houston, treasurer. Directors are Bert Poss, Austin; W. S. Smith, Beaumont; and Glynn A. Whittemore, Houston.

### Donors To NAD Projector Fund

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Previously reported                                  | \$886.03 |
| Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf | 25.00    |
| S. Rozelle McCall                                    | 1.00     |
| George B. Elliot                                     | 5.00     |
| Mr. and Mrs. Victor H. Galloway                      | 2.00     |
| Hebrew Association of the Deaf                       | 25.00    |
| Total  | \$944.03 |

## The DEAF American

"The National Magazine  
For All The Deaf"  
\$4.00 PER YEAR



ALABAMA ASSOCIATION OFFICERS—Pictured above are the new and the outgoing officers of the Alabama Association of the Deaf at the June convention held in Mobile. Newly elected officers, from left to right: Franklin Rushing, treasurer (who designed the emblem shown in the foreground); Mrs. Cinderella York Sinclair, secretary; Olen Tate, president; Miss Marie Horn, official convention interpreter. Outgoing officers: Sam B. Rittenberg, vice president and recipient of the distinguished service award; Mrs. Carl O. Bredahl, president; Charles Chappell, treasurer; and Mrs. Flora Mae Garrett, secretary. Not present for the picture was Kenneth Holland, newly elected vice president.

## THE ORDER OF THE GEORGES

Advancing Members who maintain their membership in the National Association of the Deaf for three consecutive years or longer are listed in the honor group called the Order of the Georges.

Advancing Members pay \$10.00 per year or \$1.00 per month and receive THE DEAF AMERICAN as a part of their membership. Combination husband-wife dues are \$15.00 per year or \$1.50 per month and also include one subscription to THE DEAF AMERICAN.

Sustaining Members are Advancing Members whose payments have totaled \$250.00.

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The latest listing of the Order of the Georges, compiled as of August 31, 1965:

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President Johnson signs the National Technical Institute for the Deaf Act at a June 2, White House ceremony attended by Congressional leaders, Secretary Anthony J. Celebrezze and Under Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Commissioner of Vocational Rehabilitation Mary E. Switzer.

## Sign Language Instruction For The Deaf

By LURA L. STEPHENS, R.N., Superintendent of Nursing Services and  
FRANCES BELONGY, CPT, Assistant Superintendent of Nursing Services

**Editor's note:** The following article (adapted) was printed in the house organ of Camarillo State Hospital (for the mentally ill) in California and is reprinted by permission.

The nursing service program for deaf patients at Camarillo State Hospital developed because of the ability of Mrs. Brooks, supervising psychiatric technician, to communicate in the language of signs.

When it was noted how anxiously one of the deaf patients awaited her daily visits to the unit, the superintendent of nursing services requested that she train other nursing personnel in the use of signs. To date, she has trained 22 psychiatric technicians. When the classes began, one alphabet card was the only material available. A patient artist drew the symbols on a stencil and mimeographed copies were made in sufficient quantities so that all of the class was supplied.

The superintendent of the California School for the Deaf at Riverside, Cal., was invited to meet with the group as a consultant. He gave many helpful suggestions and gave the history of the language of signs. He also suggested an instruction book which has now been purchased.

In the language of signs it is not enough just to know the alphabet for in some instances, one sign conveys a phrase or an entire sentence rather than spelling each word letter by letter.

One of the patients was most helpful in the instruction of the personnel and he in turn was taught to verbalize the word "coffee" so he could give his order at the canteen. He has now been released from the hospital.

A survey of the entire hospital was made to ascertain the number of deaf patients and their location, which re-

vealed that there were six men and two women. The supervisor then visited each of them individually and found they would be interested in meeting with the others.

Shortly thereafter, the supervisor and a psychiatric technician began bringing the patients together for socialization, which was most successful. After two meetings, the psychiatric technician began holding remotivation sessions in the language of signs. One session was presented on the closed circuit television with the supervisor off stage translating for the benefit of the viewers.

The patients seemed to enjoy greatly their appearance on television, which was followed by a party for them, with colored slides being shown and refreshments served.

One of the women patients would not attend off-unit activities prior to this program but would now attend if she was assured the supervisor would be there. She has since been placed in a boarding home. Another male patient is looking forward to release in the near future.

At present, when a deaf patient is admitted, the supervisor is alerted and visits the patient, explaining the program and extending an invitation to participate. On a recent admission the unit personnel made arrangements to bring him in contact with a deaf patient on another unit as a means of relieving his anxiety.

It is felt this program has done a great deal in making hospital personnel aware of the loneliness suffered by these patients and their need to communicate in their own language.

## Moran Colburn: Scoutmaster

Moran Colburn, scoutmaster of Troop 29 sponsored by the Talladega Civitan Club, has been in Scouting for 26 years. Throughout these years he has accomplished many things in the interest for boys and the Scouting movement.

Moran started from a Tenderfoot Scout and reached the Eagle rank, the highest award in Boy Scouting. After receiving his Eagle rank he worked further into the Scouting ranks and holds both Gold and Silver Eagle Palms. He has been associated with the Alabama School for the Deaf since he was a boy and received most of his Scouting experience within the school.

Moran has been active in the Order of the Arrow (Boy Scout Honor Camping Society) and today is a Vigil Honor, the highest honor in the Order. He has supervised Indian dancing teams throughout many years and today is associate advisor to the Order of the Arrow Chapter here in Talladega. He has a 14 Scout dancing team today within Troop 29. Most of the Scouts are Arrow members.

Moran has completed all the training programs for the Boy Scouts and holds the Arrowhead Honor for extra training programs. He served as assistant scoutmaster for the troop that represented the Choccolocco Council at the third National Jamboree held in California.

In 1956, the Choccolocco Council awarded him the Silver Beaver, the highest award given to an adult Scouter for work in boyhood within the Council.

This summer Moran will be director of handicrafts at Camp Zinn and will attend Woodbadge Training at the Hugh M. Comer Scout Reservation in August.

The boys of the deaf school throughout many years have been fortunate to have an individual like Moran to work with them not only in Scouting but as a teacher and coach.—Talladega (Ala.) Daily Home, May 30, 1965.



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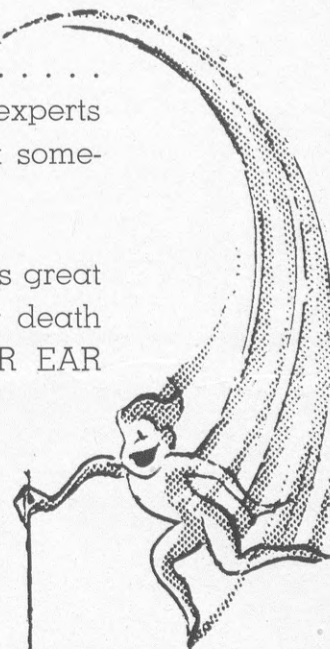


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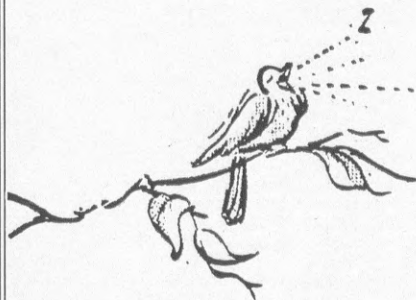


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Richard Myers, secretary  
Sisterhood of H. A. D.  
Mrs. Wm. Berkowitz, president  
Mrs. Bertha Kurz, secretary

**HEART OF AMERICA CLUB FOR THE DEAF**  
3840 Troost Street  
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Open Saturdays and Holidays  
Mrs. Josephine Jones, secretary

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Temporarily "No Roof"  
For information:  
Phone WE 1-0614 or CH 1-4844  
William Ragland, Jr., secy.  
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**LONG BEACH CLUB OF THE DEAF, INC.**  
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Home of the famous Bank Night  
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Open Every Friday and Saturday  
At 6:00 p.m.

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Open Friday, Saturday and Sunday  
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Harold Weingold, executive secretary

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Olathe, Kansas  
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Nelly Nerhus, secretary  
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725½ S. W. Adams St., Peoria, Illinois  
Open Wed. and Fri. eves, Sat. and Sun.  
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Evelyn Huddleston, secretary

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Yita Harrison, Secretary  
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1009 S.W. Yamhill St., Portland, Ore. 97205  
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Out-of-town visitors are welcome  
Narcissa W. Eden, secretary  
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Clubroom open  
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Visitors Welcome

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Mrs. Catherine Heagle, secretary  
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Mrs. Martha Stanford, treasurer

**THE SACRAMENTO CLUB FOR THE DEAF, INC.**  
Turn Verein Hall  
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Sacramento, Calif.  
Visitors welcome. Open every third Saturday night from Sept. to May.  
Georgia M. Krohn, Secretary  
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Sacramento, Calif. 95833

**SILENT ATHLETIC CLUB OF DENVER**  
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For information write:  
Carol E. Sponable, secretary

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Open Friday, Saturday and Sunday  
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Sam Franco, vice pres.  
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Open noon to midnight  
Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., holidays  
Samuel Intrator, president  
Abraham Barr, secretary

**WICHITA ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.**  
930½ West Douglas - I.O.O.F. Hall  
Wichita, Kansas  
Open 2nd and 4th Saturday evenings each month  
Pauline Conwell, secretary  
916 N. Waco Ave.  
Wichita, Kansas 67203

When in York, Pa., welcome to  
**THE YORK ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.**  
208 N. George St. York, Pa.  
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Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month  
Henry P. Senft, Sr., secretary